PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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Of the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.
TWELVE PAGES.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing from the P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
17th Apl.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	MONGOLIA	9506
1st May	SALSETTE	6000		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MARMORA	10509
15th "	SALSETTE	6000		
22nd "	EGYPT	7813	INDIA	7911
29th "	SALSETTE	6000		
6th June	ARABIA	7903	VICTORIA	6523
12th "	SALSETTE	6000		
19th "	OCEANA	6610	MOOLTAN	9631
26th "	HIMALAYA	7951		
3rd July	PERSIA	6000	CHINA	7912
10th "	SALSETTE	6000		
17th "	HIMALAYA	7951		
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
31st "	EGYPT	7813		
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS), taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.
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LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi	—	Apl. 21	May 13	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	—	May 20	—	June 9
C. City of Glasgow	—	—	—	July 16
C. City of Manchester	May 27	June 19	June 26	July 30
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 3	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	
B. Merton Hall	—	—	—	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 10	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	—	—	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 16	Nov. 1
E. Merton Hall	—	—	—	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	—
E. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 18
E. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E. C. City of York	Oct. 28	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 2	—
C. City of Manchester	Nov. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

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FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 19th Apr.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 22nd Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvi.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 23rd Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S.S. WARONGA," 2,510 tons, 19th Apr. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

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16th April, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,379	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,588	X.	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "

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TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Apl, 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—
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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOENIGIN	5,432	A. Forenti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,293	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Batesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednar	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,338	R. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

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Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.
The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6368	J. Hamilton	14th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th May, 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th June, 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CARCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	29th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6368	J. Hamilton	15th Aug. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6368	J. Hamilton	16th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1038

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Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
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CAPITAL CALLED UP..... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000
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SIR COOWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,66,666 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,66,666 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
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Yellow Label	1	2	per lb.
Blue Label	1	0	„
Red Label	0	12	„

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You experience this happy state of well being when you drink our invigorating
TEA.
The Brew that dispels worry.
Our position in the Tea Market to-day being
SECOND TO NONE
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Acknowledge the exceptional advantages you derive by dealing with us.
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You are a loser every time you accept a substitute
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KARACHI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

CONTRACTORS willing to Tender Rates for reclaiming the area to the North of the Queen's Road can obtain a copy of the Specification and see the Plans at the Office of the Undersigned.

2. Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M. on the 12 proximo.

3. The lowest or any Tender will not be necessarily accepted.

GRAHAM R. LYNN,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Port Trust.

Chief Engineer's Office,
Manora, 13th April, 1909.

BROACH COTTON SALE AT DHARWAR.

THE DATE of the above AUCTION SALE has been FIXED for SUNDAY, April 25th, between 3 and 6 p.m. The sale will be held at Haveri Peth, Dharwar, where nearly 400 NAGAS of BROACH COTTON, grown at Dharwar, will be put for Auction. The Mamlatdar of Dharwar will conduct the sale. Cotton merchants are again cordially invited to be present either personally or through a representative.

W. ROBERTS,
Ag. Deputy Director of Agriculture.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT & CO.'S
No. 5, CARBOLIC SOAP.

WHEREAS it having come to the knowledge of Messrs. F. C. CALVERT and Co., the well-known Carbolic Soap Manufacturers of Manchester, that certain unscrupulous dealers and Manufacturers of Soap in Bombay, and elsewhere in India, have been for some time past selling Carbolic Soap in Tablets bearing a Red, Black and White Label, with the Nos. 5 or 3 imprinted thereon and which Labels are an imitation of the well-known Label appearing on our clients No. 5 Carbolic Soap, NOTICE is hereby given that any person or firm found imitating our clients' said Label will be rigorously prosecuted.—Dated this 1st day of March, 1909.

CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Solicitors,
For Messrs. F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
24, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY, 19TH JANUARY, 1908.

To
MESSRS. F. C. CALVERT and Co.,
Manchester.

SIRS,—With reference to the Criminal proceedings instituted on your behalf in the Esplanade Police Court, against me for imitating the Label appearing on the Tablets of your well-known No. 5 Carbolic soap, I hereby express my unqualified regret and apologise for having imitated your said Label and I hereby undertake that I will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap bearing thereon the Label complained of by you or any other Label which you may consider to be an imitation of your said Label. I further agree to the Labels complained of being removed and destroyed from the 315 boxes of soap seized under the Search Warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, as well as the 24 packets of the said Labels seized as aforesaid.

You are at liberty to publish this apology and to make such other use thereof as you may think fit.

Yours Obediently,

(Sd.) તૈયબઅલી મહમદઅમલીની સહી,
i. e. TYBALLY MAHOMEDALLY,

carrying on business as Tyabally Mahomedally & Co. at No. 29, Bhajipala Street.

Witness:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

MESSRS F. C. CALVERT AND CO.

WE, the proprietors of J. JAGANI and Co., regret that we have been selling at our shop in Arthur Road, Soap in tablets (which came into our possession as Mortgagees of the Soap manufactured at the Bombay Soap Factory) which Tablets bear thereon Labels which are an imitation of your well-known label on Tablets of your No. 5 Carbolic Soap and we undertake that we will not in future sell or be concerned in the sale of Soap having thereon Labels similar to those complained of or being in any way an imitation of your said label and we agree to this undertaking being advertised in such manner as you may think fit.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1909.

(Sd.) મુલજીભાઈ મહમદ,
i. e., MOOLJIBHOY MAHOMED.
(Sd.) જમાલભાઇ મહમદ,
i. e., JAMALBHAI MAHOMED.
(Sd.) કાશમભાઇ મહમદ, દસ્તકત જમાળભાઇ,
i. e., CASSAMBHAI MAHOMED.
by the hand of Jamalbhai.

WITNESS:
(Sd.) R. W. L. DUNLOP,
Solicitor, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED by the 30th April 1909, for admission to the Central Police Training School at Nasik, in accordance with the conditions published on pages 548-52 Part I. of the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 16th April, 1908.

M. KENNEDY,
Inspector-General of Police.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on SATURDAY, the 17th April, 1909, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1ST To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.

2ND To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3RD To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, 1st April, 1909.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

VASSONJI AMULAK, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Vassonji Nathoo and Company, Chemists and Druggists.
K. MACKIE, late Guard, G. I. P. Railway, Manmad.
GANPATRAO SHREEKRISHNA, late of Poona, Hindu Inhabitant.
PITAMBER TEJPAL, late of Bombay, Halai Lohana, Hindu Inhabitant.
SHAIK ABDOOLA SHAIK DAWOOD alias SHAIK ABDOOLA DADOO, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a storekeeper.
DHANCOREBAI, widow of HIMATRAM NURSHERAM, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
SERGEANT WILLIAM KEMP, late of Somersetshire Light Infantry (retired).
W. J. R. SMITH, late Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Ellichpur.
HENRY JOHN MASON, late of Bombay, Fire Brigade Inspector, European.
Mrs. ELIZABETH JANE LAMBERT, late of Poona European Inhabitant, a widow.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT,
BOMBAY, THE 5TH DAY OF APRIL, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 20 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "SCINDIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make Written, not verbal, application regarding their goods falling. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 16TH APRIL, 1909

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. RUSTAM SORABJI POWVALLA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons, having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same if any shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Nanabhoy Bomanji Street, now called Gunbow Street, within the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub district of Bombay, near Gunbow Wall, admeasuring 109 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 357, New No. 5322, Old Survey No. 539, New Survey No. 2-9104, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 29 but now under A. Ward No. 1794, and Street No. 71, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Dorabji Pallonji Powvalla, on or towards the West by a Lane or passage common to the premises now being described and to the house of Dr. Erachshaw Jamsetji Hakim, on or towards the north by the aforesaid Nanabhoy Bomanji Street or Gunbow Street, and on or towards the south by the house of Dinshaw Dorabji Mistry.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1909.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTIETH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last Half-year ending 31st December, 1908, at Rs. 14 per Share at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 17th day of April 1909, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register, the 29th day of March, 1909, on production of Share-Certificates.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ld.

Bombay, 1st April, 1909.

FANCY FETE

IN AID OF

THE BOMANJI DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHANGE OF DATES.

THE TEN MASSED BANDS will play on the SPECIAL DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, between 9-30 and 11 P. M., and NOT on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, as previously notified.

Coupons will be accepted only till TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

Entrance on WEDNESDAY, the 21st will be by DAY TICKETS only, Re. 1 each, available at the Gates. Coupons will NOT be accepted.

J. B. PETIT,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned THREE CERTIFICATES numbered 5062, 5464 and 9024 for 6 SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY, last endorsed to DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI and BHICAIJI, his wife, have been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are WARNED against DEALING with the said Certificates in any way. Certificate No. 5062 for three Shares, Nos. 6135, 6136 and 6137, originally issued in the names of Dhunjeeshaw Pestonjee Doongajee, Nowrojea Pestonjee Doongajee and Dinshaw Pestonjee Doongajee. Certificate No. 5464 for 2 Shares, Nos. 3675 and 3676, originally issued in the names of Vinayak Ramchandra Marathe, and Yamoonabai Marathe, his wife. Certificate No. 9024 for one Share No. 7260 issued in the names of Dinshaw Pestonji Doongaji and Bhicaiji, his wife.

DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI,
બીન્શ્વજી તે દીનશા પેસ્તનજી ડુંગાજીના ધણીયાણી.
i.e., BHICAIJI, wife of DINSHAW PESTONJI DOONGAJI.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S
PILSENER
BEER.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TO BE HAD OF
THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY, LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL, and other leading Bars and Restaurants.
D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.

THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 2-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

FANCY FETE
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

SPECIAL DAY FOR ZENANA LADIES.

SATURDAY, 17th instant, between 2 & 5 P.M. (B.T.) The Band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will be in attendance.

ENTRANCE TICKETS.—Re. 1.
OR
COUPON BOOKS.—Rs. 15 per book of 35 Coupons
Rs. 5 per book of 10 Coupons
available at the gate.

SPECIAL DAY FOR MILL-HANDS AND LABOURERS.

SUNDAY, 18th instant, between 2 and 5 P.M. (B.T.)
SPECIALLY REDUCED RATE:—ANNA ONE per Head.

The grounds will be cleared at 5 P. M. (B. T.)

FANCY FETE.
IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.
GRAND REDUCTION FOR
3 DAYS ONLY.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY, MONDAY.
EIGHT ANNAS per Head.
Tickets at the GATE.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

SIGNOR MASCARELLO'S INSTRUMENTAL

FAREWELL CONCERT

ON SUNDAY, THE 18TH APRIL, AT 9-30 P. M. (S.T.)

The Garden will be CLOSED and specially illuminated. A Souvenir Programme with Signor Mascarello's Photograph will be sold at As. 2.

ENTRANCE TO THE GARDEN Rs. 2.

FANCY FETE

IN AID OF

THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE LAST 4 DAYS OF THE
FANCY FETE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, 17TH APRIL.
6
MILITARY MASSED BANDS.

1st Gloster Regiment.
123rd Outram's Rifles.
110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
G. I. P. Volunteers.
Drums and Fifes.
Bugle Band.

MILITARY FREE GYMNASTICS AND VOCAL MUSIC BY BANDS.

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO
WITH
FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!
TORCH-LIGHTS, FIFES, DRUMS, BUGLES and PIPES.

SUNDAY, SUNDAY, SUNDAY,
The 18th APRIL,
MASSED BANDS—MARCHING OF THE BANDS.

Military "Mouth Organ Band" Playing Songs, Cake Walks and Marches.

MONDAY, 19TH APRIL.

THE LONDON COMBINATION
OF
SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS.

WILL PERFORM
ON
MONDAY, APRIL 19TH AT 9-30 P.M.
6 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN LONDON STAR ARTISTS.

MISS RENE DELMAR,

The Handcuff Chain and Lock Performer will free herself from any handcuffs.

PROFESSOR DOBBY,

The World's Steel and Fire King also Human Ostrich.

WARD PARR! VIVIAN ST. CLAIR!!
ZAZEE FAUST!!!

Prof. DOBBY is willing to give £100 if it can be proved that passing the steel through the human body is not genuine.

Seats:—Rs. 3, 2 and Re. 1.

BOXING COMPETITION
FOR
HANDSOME SILVER CUP
OPEN TO EVERYONE.
ENTRIES FREE—Close on SUNDAY 6 P.M.
Apply to M. FREDILIS, Watson's Hotel.

LAST DAY! LAST DAY!! LAST DAY!!!
TUESDAY, 20TH APRIL,
THE CRYSTAL PALACE OF BOMBAY.

GRAND MILITARY
AND
NAVAL CONCERT,
MASSED BANDS,
AND
DANCES.

"NOTE"—THE LAST DAY for COUPON HOLDERS.

EXTRA DAY!
EXTRA DAY!!
WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT,
"COME AND HEAR
THE LITTLE VOLUNTEERS PLAY."

MASSED 10 BANDS.

1. Gloster Regiment.
2. 110th Light Infty.
3. 116th Mahratta Infty.
4. 123rd Outram's Rifles.
5. G. I. P.
6. B. B. & C. I.
7. Drums and Fifes
8. Bugle Band.
9. Pipe Band.
10. B. C. Vol: St. Mary's College.

ADMISSION TO FETE, Re 1.
"NOTE"—COUPONS ARE NOT available for THIS DAY.
Sailors and Soldiers in uniform half price.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
AND
MOUNTAIN SLIDE,
MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
3 PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
4 PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS.

PRICES AS USUAL.

OUR USUAL SUNDAY PRIZE SHOW
will be from 7 to 8 p.m.

G. I. P. R.
MECHANICS INSTITUTE, PAREL.
GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
IN ILLUMINATED GARDENS.
(LAST OF SEASON)

THURSDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1909.
9-30 P. M. (S.T.)
Prizes will be given—4 for Ladies and 4 for Gentlemen.
ADMISSION.—Rs. 3, Gentleman and Lady,
(Extra Ladies, Re. 1 each.)
ELECTRIC TRAM SERVICE.
Four Special Cars have been engaged.
1st Car will leave Parel for Grants Buildings, at 1-30 A. M.

A. E. L. HARRISON,
Honorary Secretary.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums		ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of			Age next Birthday.
	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	26 6	20 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	29 4	23 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	26 9	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	30 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 8	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	0
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratten Geary. Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Guaranteed expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—GRINDING MACHINERY, Complete, with Campbell's 14 brake-horse power Oil Engine, Shafting, Pulleys, etc. Apply to Ramrao Dhakji Rane, Vakil, Picket Road, Kalbadevi.

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and cleanest pen in the market. Prices on application to "A. B. C." C/o. this Paper.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIER.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Grasscs and Mahomedan Servants whose we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 5 each servant, which remain good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1873.

GUARANTEE.—"Grass and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions of Questions regarding Grass, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re 6 Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HARRTLES & Co.,'S BOAT-BUILDERS and REPAIRERS, Yachts, Barges, Launches, Shooting and Rowing Boats, built to order. Second-hand BOATS for SALE. Address—"CORA VILLA," Dadar.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. B. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old: over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12. Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000
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Subscribed Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Paid up Capital	"	14,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	"	1,30,000

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SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

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Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Otaru	Yokohama
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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Paid up Capital .....$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£	1,500,000

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Netherlee 2,746 tons Captain T Rankine arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Gouverneur 2,120 tons Captain A Burmeister arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

THE B and P S N Company's steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons Captain A Geddie arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Jedah with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 106 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Circassia 4,315 tons Captain C. F. Osborne sailed yesterday for Marseilles Liverpool &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Morea, 5,960 tons, Captain W Broun R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Majide 1,567 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 56 deck passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Capri, 2,717 tons Captain F. Dun, will sail to-day for Hongkong &c. with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 30 deck passengers.

THE steamer Alavi 2,324 tons, Captain H Frun-Hill will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain G. Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta and Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

MEN OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leatham .....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C Stocken .....R I Marine

IN STREAM.

R I M S Duffe in ...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Capt. A W Heneage M V O ...N Flag-ship
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 16.

Alavi	2324 Hill	B & P S N Co
Budrie	1613 Buildon	H C Jeosth
Cliftenhall	2532 Jones	K Nixon & Co
Clodmore	2408 Mathews	The Captain
Fitzpatrick	2338 Hutchinson	W & A Graham & Co
Ipswich	575 Pigot ...Rangoon	B & P S N Co
Irismere	2 2265 oeberg	T Morrison & Co
Juba	1349 Wilson	B A Protectorate
Kt of the Thistle	4286 Baker	K N & Co
Kasara	804 Elton	M M & Co
Masagon	3279 Lowe	M M & Co
Majidi	1857 Primrose	Bo & P S N Co
Morea	5960 Brown ...London	P & O Co
Nizam	2911 Toms	T Morrison & Co
Newshera	1961 Ramage	M M & Co
Pinelheptune	2321 Plice	F Muir & Co
Shah Jehan	3566 Webb	B & P S N Co
Salsette	2392 Lewellin ...Aden	7-4P & O Co
Strathclyde	2342 Crerer	W & A Graham & Co
Sail	1445	Bo & P S N Co
Trocas	2957 Mills	W & A Graham & Co
Virawa	2176 Emmett	M M & Co
Waroonga	1609 Johnson	M M & Co
Warturm	3127 Schmidt	W & A Graham & Co
Wellington	3676 Evans	

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessel.	Ton.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Anatolia	2481	Laidlay	Marmogoa	19-4	K Nixon & Co
B Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	23-4	M M & Co
D & E City of Edinburgh	4054	MacGregor	Karachi	20-4	H Nixon & Co
F Yeboshi Maru	2992	Kon	Kobe	21-4	N Y Kaisha
G MacDuff	1831	Barch	Saigon	20-4	H A G Ajam
H Worsley Hall	2233	Jenkins	Ant	18-4	K N & Co
K Kanaler	1845	Michelsen	Zanzibar	19-4	A Strandes
M Rahmani	1873	Geddie	R & Ports	22-4	B & P S N Co
N Glenlyon	2954	Fairley	Baltimore	21-4	R A Willis
P Torrington	3619	Thurburn	Leith & Ant		24-4 W & A G & Co
O Castlagarth	1673	Lord Bancon		23-4	W & A G & Co
Q Marisrun	1787	Morris	Garston & Aronmouth		21-4 E Latham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3	Scindia	3253	Kelso	Liverpool	28-4 W & A G & Co
3	Lotusmere	2491	Wilson	Calcutta	19-4 Cory Bros & Co
4	Capri	2718	Domenico	Hongkong	17-4 Florio and R S N Co
6	Netherlee	2746	Rankine	Hamburg	30-4 J Mackintosh & Co
8	Jerseymoor	2303	Stonshouse	M'chester	24-4 W & A G & Co
9	Lindenfels	3525	Kennewegg	K'chi	21-4 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Ossara	3507	Hide	S'ghai	28-4 P & O Co
16	Naseri	912	LeMaire	Zanzibar	19-4 B & P S N Co

Off Ile K

Gouverneur	2120	Barmeister	Zanzibar	29-4	A Steamships

H W P D

Ponani	552	Swaill	Bunder	17-4	B S N Co Ltd
saved	553	Mahomed	M Goa	16-4	B S N Co Ltd
Courland	760	Ebrahim	Veraval	16-4	B S N Co Ltd

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
15	Rahmani s	Geddie	Jedah, Mar. 30
	Gouverneur s	Barmeister	Rangoon, Apl. 6
16	Netherlee s	Rankine	Karachi, Apl. 14
	Morea s	Brown	London, Mar. 26
	Majidi s	Primrose	Jedah, Apl. 4
	Wellington s	Evans	Cardiff, Mar. 18
	Nawab s	Park	Calcutta, Mar. 25

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Circassia s	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Linga s	Outbush	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Alavi Fruin Hill for Calcutta,
" Capri Dim for Hongkong.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Scindia for Liverpool, &c.
" Majidi for Jedah, &c.
" Netherlee for Hamburg, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O steamer Delhi, with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 p.m. on Sunday the 18th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia, from Hongkong left on the 15th instant for Singapore and Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden on the 14th instant and is expected here on the 21st instant.

The same Co's steamer Verwaerts, from Japan, left Penang on the 15th instant.

The City of London, which sailed hence on the 6th instant, at 8 p. m., arrived at Suez on the afternoon of the 16 instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 16.

CANDON.

Gouv Meer s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1,020 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 309 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindia s—30 casks salted skins, D J Mathew and Co; 260 casks skins, MaxKlein; 122 casks skins, H M Halim.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—110 tons oil cake, The New Mufusail Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—110 bales cotton, Liladhar and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blaseheck and Co; 200 bales hemp, T Purshotom and Co; 2,002 cwts rapeseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co; 590 cwts myrabollams, 200 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co.

Tarrington s—100 cwts gum, J Nurbheram; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 76 bales hemp, J G Lett; 6,997 cwts groundnuts, 1,100 cwts mowraseed, 11,500 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 5,020 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, T V and Godsey Bros; 207 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E O Sassoon and Co; 4,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—7,920 cwts wheat, 1,980 cwts castorseed, and 890 cwts gingilly seed, J Fachiri.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Muristan s—250 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Worsley Hall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Scindia s—152 casks skins, S Forbes and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 30 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 60 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji; 400 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoi; 460 cwts myrabollams, Nizamoodin and Co; 24 cwts senna leaves, R Jeewandas and Co; 20 cwts cardamum, G Luckmidas and Co.

Netherlee s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, 4,060 cwts castorseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadea and Co; 1,020 bales cotton, Sy and 236 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 1,570 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, 2,000 cwts linseed, 4,000 cwts poppyseed, and 1,700 cwts ajwanseed, Valkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Yeboshi Maru s—251 bales cottou the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Yeboshi Maru s—200 bales cotton R D Master and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—300 bales twist Sasson J David and Co.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th April 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time in Transmission. Hrs.	Occupied Mts.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	16	12	20 p. m.	1	33
Suez	16	1	40 p. m.	1	13

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. (15-4-09).

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1er AVRIL.

I.—Etienne Mayras, Derniere Partie, par H. Taine.
II.—Les Preliminaires De La Guerre, par M. Emile Ollivier, de l'Academie francaise.
III.—Pierre et Therese, Premiere Partie, par M. Marcel Prevost.
IV.—La Jeunesse D'Eugene Fromentin, par M. Emile Faguet, de l'Academie francaise.
V.—Les Indigenes Algeriens.—La Necessite D'un Programme Politique Nouveau Et L'Avenir Des Races Indigenes, par M. Reuire.
VI.—L'Art Du Moyen Age Est.—IL D'Origine Orientale? par M. Louis Brehier.
VII.—La Legislation Francaise Des Allenes, par M. Jacques Roubinovitch.
VIII.—Revue Musicale: Solange, A L'Opera-Comique; —Cent Motets Du XIIIe Siecle, par M. Cammille Bellaigue.
IX.—Chronique De La Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.
X.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 27th March, on 1,773·77 Miles Open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,50,000	7,000	4,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	96	141	4	241
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	18,86,000	32,65,000	79,000	52,30,000
Total for 13 weeks	20,56,000	35,15,000	86,000	56,57,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,98,062	2,80,865	11,110	4,90,107
Per mile of Ry.	112	158	6	276
Total to corresponding date	22,08,275	40,71,881	88,596	63,63,452

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 63,107
Do. to date.....Rs. 7,06,452

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWES—March 29, at Whitehall, Hembroke, the wife of Capt. F. E. Andrawes, Royal Garrison Art, of a son.
BARING—March 24, at 35 Gloucester Place, the Hon. Mrs. Caryl Baring, of a son.
HORDERN—March 27, at Old Bank House, Uxbridge, the wife of Capt. Charles Horlern, R. E., of a daughter.
ORR—March 29, at 42 St. Aubyns, Hove, Sussex, the wife of Capt. J. S. Orr, of a daughter.
STOCKWELL—March 25, at 17 Harrington Court, the wife of Capt. C. I. Stockwell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, of a son.
WARDE-ALDAM—March 27, at Frickley Hall, Doncarter, the wife of W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.
WILLIS—March 24, at the Western Counties' Nursing Home, Plymouth, the wife of Lieut. Frank R. Willis, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HOPKINS—HOPKINS—March 25, at the Parish Church, Beaconsfield, Capt. Raymond Beechey Hopkins, Manchester Regt. to Ciel Cecile, widow of Clement Hopkins, Esq.
McMASTER—PARTRIDGE—March 25, at Repton Parish Church, the Rev. Acheson Archibald McMaster, M. A., vicar of Repton, to Catherine Margaret, daughter of Col. Partridge, of Repton.
SMITH—GRAHAM—March 25, at Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Smith, K. C. B., to Annie, daughter of the late John Graham, Esq.
WOOD—TIGHE—March 25, at St. Mary's, Overton, Ellesmere, Lieut. Francis R. Wood, R. N., to Margaret, daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Tighe, D.L.

DEATHS.

CREWE—March 25, at 15 Wetherby Gardens, S. W., Isabel Jane Crewe, daughter of the late Sir George Crewe, Bart.
GERVIS—March 24, Frederick Harcourt Gervis, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., surgeon-captain 19th County of London batt., aged 37.
GOSSET—March 27, at Westgate, House, Bedham, Essex, Major-Gen. Sir Matthew W. E. Gosset, K.C.B., colonel the Dorsetshire Regt., aged 69.
HEATH—March 26, at Brasels Green, Sevenoaks, Kent, Walter Brougham Heath, aged 72.
KIRWAN—March 24, at Burat House, Stubbington, widow of Major J. D. Kirwan, R. A., aged 58.
MAGNIAC—March 24, at 2A Granville Place, Portman Square, Major Herbert Richard Magniac, D. S. O.
MEAD—March 24, at 2 Russell Road, W., Edward Mead, of Kensington and Hemel Hempstead, Herts, aged 75.
OTWAY—March 25, at 34 Eaton Square, Henrietta, wife of the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Otway, Bart., aged 90.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 9-3m., 9-37a. Low water, 3-3m., 3-2a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Countess of Dufferin's Fund, Bombay Branch, Government House, 5-30 p.m.
Leopold Spinning, Bleaching, and Manufacturing Company, 1 Forbes Street, 4 p.m.
All-India Championship Chess Tournament begins at Bombay.
Prize distribution, Parsi Girls' Schools, Allbless Bang, 4-49 p.m.
Foundling Home Fancy Bazar, Berkeley Building Terrace, 5 to 8 p.m.
Fancy Fete, Oval.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-2m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-45m., 3-55a.

Maxim: "Method goes far to prevent trouble in business: for it makes the task easy, hinders confusion, saves abundance of time and instructs those that have business depending, both what to do and what to hope."—W. PENN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—April 20th, New Moon, 10h. 21-3m. a.m.; April 27th, First Quarter, 2h. 6-2m. p.m.; April 3rd, in Apogee, 4·4h. p.m.; April 19th, in Perigee, 1 9h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, April 19.—Summer vacation of the Bombay High Court commences. Aga Khan Hockey Tournament commences in Bombay. Prize distribution Bai Ruttonbai Panday Memorial School, Residences for Poor Parsis 5-45 p.m. Bombay Scottish Education Society, annual general meeting, Vestry St. Andrew's Church, 7 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 10-52m., 11-2a. Low water, 4-25m., 4-43a.
Tuesday, April 20.—Fancy Fete on the Oval concludes. Sun rises 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water. 11-38m., 11-42a. Low water, 5-4m., 5-29a.
Wednesday, April 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Native General Library, annual general meeting. Fancy Fete, Oval extra day. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-23m., Low water, 5-43m., 6-14a.
Thursday, April 22.—Empire of India Life Assurance Company, 11 Elphinstone Circle, 2-30 p.m. David Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Standard Mills Company, 7 Esplanade Road 3-15 p.m. Fancy Dress Ball, G. I. P. R. Mechanic's Institute, Parel, 9-30 p.m. Evening party to Sir Jacob and Lady Sassoon, Narayen Dabuiker Road, Malabar Hill, 9-30 p.m. Lord Reay Lecture, F. D. Petit Laboratory, Grant Medical College, 5 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 0-22m., 1-8a. Low water 6-22m., 6-58a.
Friday, April 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 16m. Sun sets, 6h. 58m. High water, 1-2m., 1-53a. Low water, 7 1m., 7-43a.

THEFT OF OLD COINS.—A report has been made to the Police that 23 gold and four silver coins collectively valued at Rs. 298-9-0 were stolen from a box in the Victoria and Albert Museum. It was closed on the 14th instant and it is suspected that some one must have concealed himself in the building on the evening of the 13th.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel B. E. Pigott V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers Rifle Corps will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

Quickstep.....Smart Troops.....Schroeder
Overture .....Gustavus .....Auber
Selection .....Scotland's Pride.....Godfrey
Valse.....Le Premier Banquet.....Waldteufel
Selection .....The Dairymaids .....Reubens
The celebrated Largo .....Handel
Porto Rican Dance .....Rosita .....Missud

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day :—

March ... . Through Bolls and Bars...E Urback
Overture .....Light Cavalry .....Suppe
Duet for Cornet & Euphonion..Excelsior .....Balfe
Selection.....The Springe Chicken.....O...aryll
Valse .....The Red Roses.....Tortere
Grand Military..Tattoo ..... Rogan
Polka .....Ram, Tum, Tum .....Tortere

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. E. E Pigott, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 6 p.m.

March ... .Under the Banner of Victory.Von Blon
Overture ...Lustspiel .....Keler Bela
Selection ...H. M. S. Pinafore.....Sullivan
Valse .....Flora .....Mcorat
Ballet Egyptien.....Cleopatra .....Luigini
Wedding Dance of the Elves .....Solomon
Porte Rican Dance .....Rosita.....Missud

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and the Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music to-day, under the direction of Mr. A. W. Mafiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. :—

March.....With Sword and Lance...Starlie
Overture .....Fra Diavolo .....Auber
Dance.....Comique Punch Judy.....Bozzetti
Selection .....Veronique.....Messager
Valse.....Gold and Silver .....Lehar
Aria and Coro .....Conterno
Polka.....Resi .....Zovertal

REAR-ADMIRAL SLADE.

Arrival in Bombay.

REAR-ADMIRAL E. J. W. Slade, M.V.O., who has been appointed to succeed Admiral Sir George Warrender, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the East India Station, arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P and O. Co's. mail steamer "Morea." Rear-Admiral Slade, with Flag-Captain J. D. Dick, R.N., Mr. Victor H. T. Weekes, Secretary, and Flag-Lieut. P. A. Warre, left the "Morea" at 8 a. m. and proceeded on board the Flagship "Hyacinth." As he passed, a salute of 13 guns was fired from H. M. S. "Perseus"; and the salute was returned by the Flagship as he stepped on board that vessel. Sir George Warrender went on board the "Hyacinth" at about 8-30 a. m. Rear-Admiral Slade assumes command of the Station to-day (Saturday.)

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very pleased to read your account of the Soldiers' Home for Bombay, and to know that through General Greenfield and other kind friends Dr. Marrett's efforts to get Bombay a Soldiers' Home have been crowned with success. The accomplishment of this has been my one desire. You have made some mistakes regarding my work. I have never had anything to do with a "coffee-tavern." My home is a respectable temperance boarding establishment. My work amongst the soldiers has not been for two years but for nearly thirty years. I have for all these years tried to do my best for the soldiers and sailors and in connection with my boarding establishment provided them with a self-supporting reading, Gospel, and refreshment, room. My work has been acknowledged by Field Marshall Roberts and others and had I gone about it in the right way I should long since have had a Government grant for my work. Up to the present I have had to pay rupees one hundred a month for the cotton godown as well as for lighting and other expenses.—Yours, etc.

J. BRIGGS.

CATS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reporting the first meeting of the Commissioners appointed to take over the London Docks, held on 16 March, the "Daily Mail" gives some statistics of what it describes as the greatest port in the world. Amongst these figures is the item that the cats-meat bill for the year for feeding the large number of cats required to keep the warehouses free from rats comes to £700. The extent of Bombay's docks and dock warehouses cannot of course compare with London's, but it would be interesting to know how the Bombay Port Trust's bill for cats-meat compares with the Rs. 10,500 expended in the port of London.

We heard a good deal about the value of cats as rat destroyers at the recent Medical Congress and I fancy the Port Trustees have here an excellent opportunity of setting a good example to the city generally by establishing an adequate brigade of cats on the premises under their jurisdiction, and by feeding them when established. A very large number of cats in this country are left to pick up their own living as best they can, on the mistaken principle, I presume, that if you feed cats they won't kill rats, and I should like to see the Port Trust leading the way in the direction I have indicated.—Yours, etc.

FELIS.

INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

The twenty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Hormasjee N. Vakil presided :—

The following is the Directors' report :—"Your Directors' beg to submit to you their report on the operations of the Company during the year ended 31st December 1908 together with the audited statements of account. During the year under report it will be seen that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 40,592-2-2 which your Directors consider as fairly satisfactory, bearing in mind the depressed condition of the yarn market during the greater part of the year. Including the balance of last year of Rs. 29,667-11-1 the available balance which stands to the credit of profit and loss account is Rs. 70,176-13-3. Out of this amount your Directors recommend that a dividend be declared and made payable to the shareholders at the rate of Rs. 75 per share amounting to Rs. 44,325. The balance of Rs. 25,851-13-3 your Directors propose to dispose of as under:—Engine and machinery depreciation account Rs. 15,000; balance to be carried forward Rs. 10,851-13-3."

Messrs. Behemoobhoy Allana and Hormusjee N. Vakil, who retire by rotation, were re-elected Directors and Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee and Bapujee Pestonjee Wadia were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A CHANGE of programme is announced with effect from to-night, comprising eight items, in which variety is well maintained. "Saved by his Dog" is a particularly interesting subject, representing the story of an old beggar, who, enraged at being refused alms by a lady and gentleman, steals their child from a nurse who has not been careful of her charge. The nurse, full of grief, goes off to inform the parents of what has happened. What are they to do? Nothing they can think of gives them an indication of the whereabouts of the man and the child. This part of the drama is to be the duty of a Colley dog, which is the child's playmate. It leaves the house, scents the track of the robber, crosses a river, and finds its way to the miserable dwelling of the thief, where the child is crying and the woman is lying drunk on a sort of bed. The faithful dog returns the way he went and by his desperate signs leads the father to the place. He arrives there, and full of joy carries the child to its sorrowing mother. The dog, as if aware of its great deed, lies near the child, which it seems to cover with its protecting form. "A Bruised Heart" supplies the dramatic and realistic on the programme, the rest of which is made up of four comic items that promise to give lots of occasion for the exercise of the risible faculties of the audience. "Whaling in the South Seas" and "Japanese Butterflies" being introduced to complete the general interest in the programme.

MR. L. G. EVANS officiates as Judicial Commissioner, Oudh, vice Mr. Chamier proceeding on leave.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Morea" April 16.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Morea" Commander W. L. Broun, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 2nd April, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Breed, Miss
Baker, Mr A
Bowden, Mr T
Bayes, Mr D
Carter, Mrs
Cox, Mrs
Duckett, Mr J
Dick, Capt
Fisher, Miss
Hatfield, Miss
James, Mr A
Mather, Mrs
Naylor, Capt
Pattison, Lt J
Quinlan, Mrs and
Steer, Miss
Stowell, Mr C
Slaughter, Mrs
Tremlett, Mr W
Waterfield, Mr S
Walls, Mr W
Wardrop, Mrs

FROM MARSEILLES.

Adler, Mr E
Benyon, Miss
Boileau, Miss E
Bellasis, Mrs
Bellasis, Miss
Dermott, Dr
Dodge, Mr V
Desai, Mr R
Firth, Miss E
Garr, Mr B
Gwilt, Mrs
Hill, Mr A
Hornby, Mr J
Hoar, Miss
Haig, Miss L
Hamilton, Miss
Hamilton, Mrs
Holland, Dr H
Hamilton, Major
Jenkins, Sir L
Keen, Mrs and 2 infts
Lazard, Mr J
Lamb, Mr W
Lomax, Mr C
Leahy, Mr
Murray, Major
Macnaughton, Mrs
O'Malley, Mr C
Polyblank, Mr J
Pont, Mr L
Riley, Mr R
Reza, Mr A
Shaw, Miss
Spence, Mr A
Spence, Hon Mrs
Sykes, Major
Slade, Rear Admiral E
Thomas, Mr R
Weekes, Staff Pay
Withers, Mr H
Warre, Lt P

FROM PORT SAID.

Boyd, Mr L
Dunbar, Mr T
Mackenzie, Mr W

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salsette." April 17.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by P. & O. Company's steamer "Salsette," Commander Hewellin to Marseilles and London :—

Bahadurji, Mr D N
Bald, Miss S
Barnes, Mr J H
Bharucha, Mr and Mrs K D 4 children and infant.
Black, Mr de M
Blaschek, Mr
Bogle, Mr A H
Buist, Major D S
Catto, Mr
Chesney, Mr G M
Chitty, Mrs C W
Clarke, Mr R L H
Cock, Capt J R
Connett, Mr A N
Connop, Mr J E
Cruft, Mr J W
Davar, the Hon Mr Justice D D
Deshon, Capt F G J
Dixon, Lt.-Col. P E
Edmonds, Asst. Paymaster A C M
Edwards, Mrs
Farrin, Mr and Mrs child infant
Fleming, Lt Col J M
Flint, Mrs T
Falconer Scott, Mr W
Forbes, Miss
Frost, Mr H F B
Giles, Mr E H
Glazebrook, Lt
Goldsmith, Asst Paymaster Y H
Greenhill, Mr
Guyer, Mr H C
Heneage, R N Capt A W
Herbert, Mr E G
Hewlett, Secretary G
Hill, Mr J Ball
Hill, Mr and Mrs W E
Hodge, Mr and Mrs E H
Hogg, Mr C G
Horne, Mr S D
Hunter, Mr R D
Hunter, Mrs M P
Imbert-Terry, Mr F W
Imbert-Terry, Mrs and Miss
Inglis, Capt J
Ismay, Mr S
Jacob, Lieut
Jardine, Mr W E
Jardine, Mr and Mrs M R
Jehangir, Mr Cowasji
Jehangir, Sir Cowasji and Lady
Kisan, Mr B W
Laird, Mr
Lalcaos, Dr Cowas
Leather, Dr and Mrs J W
Lefroy, Miss
Lomax, Miss
Lovell, Mr J H
Lowndes, Mr G R
MacDowll, Mr Jas
MacGregor, Mr James
MacKenzie, Mr J
Marshall, Mr E J
McMillan, Mr E A
Minnitt, Mr J B
Morice, Mr J D
Newbould, Mr W
Noake, Capt A S
Parker, Mr and Mrs E A
Pascoe, Mr E J
Paterson, Mr
Peters, Mr C E D
Pilcher, Major and Mrs A J
Pinney, Major J C D
Raikes, Mr H B
Raikes, Mrs, infant and nurse.
Rankin, Mr Andrew
Reid, Major H A
Richards, K.C.S.I., Sir H Erle
Russell, the Hon Mr Justice L
Scott, the Hon Justice Sir Basil
Shaw, Mr F W
Slattery, Mr H T
Strangman, Mr and Mrs W child and infant
Summers, Mr
Swifte, Major E L
Thakur, Mr D K
Trench, Capt B St C
Trench, Miss M C
Turnbull, Lieut
Vurdhaman, Mr C J
Vurdham, Master and nurse
Waley Cohen, Mr C
Walker, Mr J
Walton, Capt C
Warrender, Bart C V O, C B, Admiral Sir George
Watt, Mr D M
Weldon, Mr W L
Willis, Major E H
Wilson, Flag, Lieut Alex

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—APRIL 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major G Lamb, IMS B
Mr G P Andrew, B Cov
Mr R P Dewhurst, B Cov
Mr P D Agnew, B Cov
Mr A E Joyce, B
Mr W English, B
Mr G D Burgess, B
Mr H H Spalding, B
Mr D S Robertson, B
Mr A E Potter, B
Rev Canon H T Otday, B
Mr R D Prior, B
Mr J W Davison, Bo
Col F H Hancock, 37 Punj
Lieut Col R F R Formby, I A
Lieut Col L C Dunsterville, 20 D C O Inf
Major W F Tilley, R E
Major A L C McCormick, R E
Major H F Thuillier, R E
Major F G Woods, R A
Major F L Moore, 3 Skinner's Horse
Major A R Garden, Q O Corps of Guides
Major L St G Le Marchant D&O, DAAG, Ahmedabad Bde.
Major C W Somerset, 12 Prs
Major F A Wilson, R E
Major E R Morton, 56 Rifles
Capt W R Izat, R E
Capt G J Watt-Smyth, R E
Capt J D'Oyly, 119 Inf
Capt R W W Grimshaw, 34 Poona H
Capt C J B Hay, QO Corps of Guides
Capt D C H MacLean, Bangalore Vol Rifles
Capt H R Holden, 5 Cav
Capt H M Butler, 140 W Rifles
Lieut P G Loch, 97 Deccan Inf
Lieut T E Halcert, 3 Skin
Lieut G S Kennedy, 1st PWOGR
Lieut J C Hetham, 4 Cav
Lieut H Cava-Browne 33 Pnr
Nursing Sister Miss M E T Hornsby, QAMN 81

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr W R B Wight-Boycott, B 6 mo M C
Mr G D Burgess, B 6 mo M C
Mr A J Wadley, B 1 mo
Mr Moung Ba Kyaw, B 6 mo
Lieut Col W H Quicke, IMS Bo 2 mo M C
Capt W O'S Murphy, IMS Bo 4 mo M C
Lieut Col L M Foster, 121 Prs 2 mo M C
Mr L Robertson, Bo 2 weeks
Major A S Hatche, 129 DCO, Bel to 27-8-09
Lieut O Alexander, 81 Prs 4 mo M C
Lieut W G Elphinston, Poona H 2 mo M C
Lieut H Allardice, 36 Jacob's H 5 mo M C
Second Lieut H S Moberly Unattd List for I A to 30-9-09

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr R Casson, B Cov
Lieut Col W H Quicke, IMS, Bo

NEWS has reached Tokio to the effect that the crews of the United States Squadron which visited Japan recently have agreed among themselves to present loving cups to the Japanese Navy

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Protest Meeting in Kimberley.

A meeting of the British Indians of the Diamond Fields was held at the Commemoration Hall on Wednesday March 17. The gathering numbered over 200. Amongst those present were Messrs. V. Sammy (president of the Indian Political Association), P. M. Dawson (chairman of the Indian Political Association), S. R. Naidoo, V. Kathaperoomal Padiachi, Ganpat, Harry So, Aroomoogam Padiachi, T. D. Trivedi, Hassan Essack (of Windsorton), Kesha Walabh, Havaldar, E. Moosa, Khandoobhai-Joseph Joshua (the president of the A. P. O.), Abaskhan Abdoolaziz, Hassan Mia, and Sayed Mahomed, and many others.

Mr. V. Sammy presided, and explained the object of the meeting.

Mr. P. M. Dawson said: "We have met once more to-day to consider the position of our brethren in the Transvaal, to protest against their inhuman and unjust treatment by the Transvaal Government and to sympathise with them in this time of their suffering, trial, and tribulation. The situation to-day is ten times worse than it was 14 months ago. You all know how General Smuts has fulfilled his solemn pledge and obligation. As a consequent result you find to-day in the Transvaal prisons no less than 150 of our fellow-countrymen. Foremost amongst them are Messrs. Gandhi, Dawood, Mahomed, Parsee, Rustomjee, Thambi, Naidoo, V. A. Chetiar, David Earnest, and many others whose names are well known to you, who are serving sentences of imprisonment ranging from three to six months' hard labour. Others are under arrest, and others expecting to be arrested any moment. In one of the Jewish meetings held some time ago in Johannesburg, Lord Selborne is reported to have expressed the following sentiment:—"The history of your race is a standing warning—a beacon light to all peoples and nations in all times who, conscientiously or unconscientiously, may stray in the path of the oppressor, who are guilty of that greatest of all moral crimes of which a people can be guilty—the attempt to fetter the human intellect and to keep down the development of the human character. Look at the history of your people obliged to wear a garb marking them out from all other civilised races, only allowed to live in certain quarters of the town in which they dwelt, debarred from every political and municipal privilege, not allowed to enter into competition in ordinary handicraft, forbidden to own lands. God grant that the flame of liberty—the light of liberty—may appear within the British Empire. God grant that once more to the weary there shall be rest under the Union Jack." Every word of this utterance fitted the position of their fellow countrymen in the Transvaal to-day. The liberty, justice, and peace which were accorded to the foreign Jewish people under the Union Jack and the British Empire were most emphatically denied to the natural-born subjects of the same British Empire. It was said that justice was the strength of the British Empire. Again Lord Salisbury is reported to have said injustice will bring the mightiest to ruin, but what was justice? Justice as it was administered in the Transvaal to the British Indians—the latest form of the Transvaal justice—was the arrangement with the Portuguese authorities for the deportation of the Indians, whether colonial-born or domiciled, to the shores of India at the cost of the Transvaal Government (Applause.)

Messrs. T. D. Trivedi and S. R. Naidoo also explained the matter in Gujarati and Tamil.

Mr. Joseph Joshua spoke very eloquently on the subject, and moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of British Indians of Kimberley desires to place on record their indignation and respectful protest against the most inhuman and unjust persecution of His Majesty's Indian subjects by the so-called Christian Government of the Transvaal, and deplores the indifference of the Imperial Government to the long sufferings and sacrifices of our brethren in the Transvaal for the sake of their conscience, while heartily sympathising with them in their unequal struggle and preserving their self-respect and the honour of India."

Mr. S. R. Naidoo seconded, and the resolution was carried.

Mr. T. D. Trivedi moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting, while regretting the strong words they are forced to use, implore the Imperial Government to definitely state, once for all, what degree of citizenship and protection the natives of India can claim as British subjects, since the Imperial Government have deliberately broken their solemn pledges, ignored their obligations, and departed from their traditional policy."

Mr. K. Kalidas seconded. Carried.

Mr. Asakhan moved:—"That this meeting protests emphatically against the new arrangement reported between the Transvaal Government and the Portuguese authorities to deport in future Transvaal Indians direct to India, which applies to those registered in the Transvaal and domiciled and born in South Africa."

Mr. Abdeola Aziz seconded. Carried.

Mr V G Pillay moved:—"This meeting empowers the Chairman to forward the copy of the Resolution I to the British Indian Association, Jonannesburg, and Resolution 2 and 3 to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and India through the medium of the South African British Indian Committee by cable."

Mr V Kathaperoomal Padiachi seconded, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and three cheers for the King.

THE OPENING OF THE WIDOWS' HOME AT SECUNDERABAD.

The very interesting function of the opening of the Widows' Home at Secunderabad took place last Monday evening, the 12th instant. Punctual to time, at 4-30 o'clock, the Hon'ble the Resident, Sir Charles Bayley, motored to the Home and was received by the Very Reverend Father Civati, the Vicar-General. The arrangements from start to finish were excellent and the Police were largely in evidence to keep order. In front of the Home a large shamiana was put up for the reception of visitors, who included the elite of Secunderabad, all the Catholic Priests of the Station, and the Reverend gentlemen of other denominations. Messrs. Leigh and Company were entrusted with the catering and did credit to their reputation as first-class caterers and confectioners. The girls and Nuns of St. Ann's Convent were also present. Considering the severe heat, it is surprising that such a vast number of people assembled to bear witness to the esteem in which the memory is held of the late Father Bigi, to whose memory the Widows' Home has been erected as a memorial. Major Wake opened the proceedings with an address, in the course of which he mentioned why the Home was erected, and after dwelling upon its merits, he pointed out that the institution was intended to save destitute women in their fearful struggle for existence. Father Bigi, he said, laboured amongst them, emptied his pockets for them, and irrespective of what anybody thought, the good priest blessed both Protestants and Catholics alike. Sir Charles Bayley then addressed the meeting. He read a report of his speech made in 1907, when a meeting was held at the Laik-ud-Dowlah Theatre for the purpose of collecting funds to raise the Bigi Memorial, and for the formation of an Executive Committee. In his remarks Sir Charles placed special emphasis on the fact that the institution he was asked to declare open was undenominational, and he said that if anybody present had any objection to the Widows' Home being under the management of the Roman Catholics, they had simply to visit near by the Home for the Aged, where all creeds would be found and evidence would appear of the excellence of the treatment the poor received. Father Civati made a very nice little reply, interspersed with some well-chosen witticisms, and after thanking the Resident for so readily consenting to preside, he requested him to declare the Widows' Home open. Sir Charles then took the key from Father Civati and opened the lock, and after inspecting all the wards, he expressed himself much pleased.

"There is a phrase we find on the tombstone of a humble man of the early Empire, in a country district not far from the home of St. Paul, in the south-west of Asia Minor," says Prof. Deissman, of Heidelberg, in an article in the "Expositer" on "Primitive Christianity and the Lower Classes." "To the eye, wearied with the bombast of overloaded eulogy in shower inscriptions it appears scarcely noticeable, and yet how eloquent in reality is this simple form of praise: 'Daphnes, the best among the Gardeners, has raised for himself a hero's resting-place (Heroon), and now has reached the goal "after that he had much laboured." ' "

NATAL DEPORTATION CASE.

Important Decision.

IMMIGRATION OFFICER'S POWERS.

An important case was decided in the Durban Circuit Court (Civil Sessions) on the 10th instant, before Mr. Acting Justice Kock, in the matter of an application by Dahyabhai Shankerbhai Patel, an Indian, for an order interdicting the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer of Natal from deporting him, or causing him to be deported, from this Colony, pending further proceedings.

Mr. Robinson appeared for the applicant, and Mr. W. C. Miller for the respondent.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that in this matter an interdict was obtained by Mr. Romer Robinson, at the instance of the applicant, an Indian, restraining the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer from deporting his client, or causing him to be deported, from Natal, pending further proceedings on an affidavit sworn on March 2. An order was granted by Mr. Justice Broome in Chambers on March 3, in Maritzburg, to stand until further order, interdicting the P. I. R. O. to show cause before the Durbar Circuit Court why he, and any other person or persons whomsoever, should not be interdicted until further order from deporting or causing to be deported from Natal the Indian in question, at present on board the s. s. "Somali," lying at the Point. Mr. Robinson now moved for a continuation of this interdict, and that the order be made final. The chief ground, his Lordship took it, for Mr. Robinson's application was that, though it was stated at the time by the Immigration Restriction Officer that this man could not comply with sub-Section (a) of Section 5 of Act 30, 1902, it was afterwards found that he could write, and that the sole ground for refusing him, under that sub-section, entrance to the Colony was that the Immigration Restriction Officer had stated in conversation that the man took 11 1-2 minutes to write out the application, and Mr. Robinson now asked the Court to inquire whether it was sufficient ground to set aside the decision of the P. I. R. O., which was subsequently confirmed in terms of that sub-section by the Minister of the Department which he was in charge of for the carrying out of the Act. In view of the importance attaching to questions affecting Indian Immigration—and they were important matters where the liberty of the subject was interfered with—he postponed consideration of this matter, in order that he might have the official record from the Supreme Court on the recent decision in the case of "Mamee v. the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer." The Chief Justice (Sir Henry Bale) very clearly inferred that the Court had no right to interfere with what he might call the properly exercised functions of the Minister in charge of the Department for the carrying out of the Act. "My brother Beaumont reminds me," said the Chief Justice, "that the applicants had obtained an interdict from the Chief Magistrate of Durban preventing the carrying out of the Statute, but, if so, I think it is not necessary for me to determine whether they improperly applied for an interdict. In any case, that in itself would not justify us, it seems to me, in allowing these men to be kept upon the hulk. There is no authority for such detention. It certainly would be new to me if, because a man seeks to ascertain his rights by legal process, even if his action is due to a misconception as to his legal rights, he is to be punished by legal detention." Then Mr. Justice Beaumont puts it still stronger: "It is quite true," he says, "as the Principal Immigration Restriction Officer has stated that there is the power of detention under Section 17. But I would point out that the powers given under Section 17 are extraordinary powers, and not the ordinary course which is contemplated by the Act. As I understand the Act, if a person seeking to enter Natal is a prohibited immigrant, he may be forbidden to land in Natal, or to enter Natal; and if he disobeys the injunction, he does so at his peril; he is liable to be arrested at sight, without a warrant; to be taken before the nearest magistrate, and to be summarily punished in terms of the Act. That is the ordinary course." Then he says, further: "I refrain from expressing any opinion as to whether the Magistrate was right in granting an interdict restraining a statutory officer from carrying out what the Statute enjoins." He (his Lordship) might say that to show the position he had consistently taken up in this matter—that immediately after this interdict in Mamee's matter was applied for, a similar application came before him when he was sitting here as a Circuit Judge in Chambers, and he refused it. He held that the remedy of these matters, if they were ruled to be prohibited immigrants, was under Section 10 of Act 30,1903: "Any person appearing to be a prohibited immigrant within the meaning of Section 5 of this Act, and not coming within the meaning of any of the sub-sections (c, d, e, f, g, and h) of the said section, may be allowed to enter Natal upon the following: (a) He shall before landing himself deposit with an officer appointed under this Act the sum of £100; (b) if such person shall within one week after entering Natal obtain from the Minister or a magistrate a certificate that he does not come within the prohibition of this Act, the deposit of £100 shall be returned; (c) if such person shall fail to obtain such certificate with one week the deposit of £100 may be forfeited and he may be treated as a prohibited immigrant. In case of any person entering Natal under this section, no liability shall attach to the vessel in which he may have arrived at any port of the Colony." He (his Lordship) said that these people, for the protection of the ship owners, should apply under that section of the Act. The application for leave to find out whether this man could write to the satisfaction of the Minister, under sub-section (a) of Section 5 within a certain given time appeared to him to be contrary to what the law intended. This Act was intended to give to the Minister extraordinary powers, not only as regarded Indians, but all immigrants. Their Act was founded on the Cape Act, and he was justified in adopting the view he took of the Act by certain decisions under the Cape Act. He could not dissociate the words "to the satisfaction of the Minister" from the remainder of sub-Section (a) of Section 5 of the Act: "Any person who, when asked to do so by any duly authorised officer, shall be unable through deficient education to himself write out and sign, in the characters of some European language, application to the satisfaction of the Minister." He (his Lordship) believed that it was Sir Henry de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Cape Colony, who said that when the Legislature gives its officers certain statutory powers to be judicially exercised, in terms of an Act, their Court should not interfere. He adopted the view. Under these circumstances the interdict would be discharged. There would be no order as to costs.—"Natal Mercury."

CONSTIPATION.

A RELIABLE AND LASTING CURE.

Constipation means that there is not a regular and sufficient action of the bowels. It is a very dangerous disorder because it prevents the body's waste from leaving the system and this waste soon turns to poison. This is how many fatal diseases begin; and it is always wise to keep a box of Doan's Dinner Pills handy, and to take a dose whenever a day passes without a motion of the bowels. Doan's Dinner Pills restore to the muscles of the bowels their natural power of discharging the decaying waste matter which would otherwise cause disease. They soften the mass of waste, and so prevent discomfort and pain in passing. This medicine is prepared from pure vegetable extracts, which tone up the whole digestive system, restoring a regular and natural action to the stomach, liver and bowels, and stimulating the flow of the digestive fluids, so that perfect digestion is assured.

"At the birth of my first child," says Mrs. Thorkildsen, of 13, Nile Row, Poole, England, "I had to go under chloroform, as I never seemed to have completely got over the effects of the anaesthetic, for I have suffered ever since from serious stomach troubles and constipation.

"Parts of my body always seemed numbed; there was no feeling whatever in my legs. For days and days I would have fearful headaches, and the cruel throbbing used to make me cry out. Sometimes it came over all dark before my eyes. When I went upstairs quickly my heart throbbed, and I perspired freely.

"I have suffered terribly from constipation, and more than once I have been costive for a whole fortnight. Only a few days ago I had an attack which left me almost dead.

"I am very pleased to tell you that Doan's Dinner Pills have relieved me wonderfully. They have restored a natural action to the bowels, and taken away that terrible numb feeling from the limbs. I cannot say enough for this splendid medicine."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per tin, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0, or rom Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE CULTIVATION OF BROACH COTTON.

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following note on the cultivation of Broach cotton at Dharwar:—

In view of the large profits to be obtained by growing Broach cotton near Dharwar and also owing to the several verbal and written enquiries made by cultivators regarding its cultivation, the following notes are published for use of cultivators in general.

The period of growth of Broach cotton being about two months longer than the local Kumpta cotton it requires to be sown two months earlier than the Kumpta and though sown so early, it ripens at the same time in March and April along with the local Kumpta cotton.

The important points to be remembered with regard to the cultivation of Broach cotton are given in short below:—

Broach cotton should as far as possible be sown before the end of Aridra rains (about the 16th of July). If it is sown later than that, the crop will be subject to risk of damage by the early rains in April.

While sowing, the seed of Broach cotton should be prepared in the same way as is done for the Kumpta, viz. by the application of mud etc., and rubbing the same so that the seed will pass freely through the tubes. The usual seed rate required per acre is about 7 to 8 lbs. The plants of Broach cotton being naturally more vigorous and more branching the distance between rows of Broach cotton should be more than the distance in Kumpta cotton rows. The distance should at least be two feet between rows in the case of Broach cotton.

If Broach seed is sown at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre the plants after germination seem quite close to each other being about two or three inches apart only. If they are allowed to grow without being thinned out the crop becomes too thick and the plants do not grow well. The plants when they get the height of about six inches, should be thinned to one foot apart in the rows. In thinning out the plants healthy ones should be given preference and weak ones removed. The object of sowing thick in the beginning and thinning the plants afterwards, is to keep a regular distance between plants as it is impossible for any cultivator however expert to sow the seeds at regular distance of one foot apart while sowing the seed by hand.

Some cultivators may hesitate to remove the plants, as immediately after thinning the crop looks rather poor. But it has been found by experience on the Government Farm, that the yield from a thinned crop of cotton is better than from an unthinned crop.

When the plants attain the height of about a foot or more, they should be nipped off half inch from the top, so that they may branch well and bear more bolls.

Broach cotton like the Javari cotton (Kumpta) grows better in well manured and well ploughed land.

Weeding, interculturing and other cultivation operations for Broach cotton are exactly the same as for our local cotton. There is no difference at all.

Usually the yield of Broach in well cultivated fields comes to 1 1-2 to 2 nagas per kurgi (4 acres.)

The percentage of lint in the Broach cotton being higher than Kumpta, the Broach cotton fetches Rs. 30 or 35 more per naga of seed cotton.

Last year a few cultivators near Dharwar had grown Broach cotton. After harvest at the time of selling the cotton, Government to enable the cultivators to obtain the proper price for their Broach cotton arranged for a central market, where all cotton grown near Dharwar was collected and sold by auction. Merchants from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag attended the auction-sale. The price realised was Rs 156 per naga, when Kumpta cotton was selling at Rs. 118 per naga.

From the facts above it is quite clear that there is greater profit in the cultivation of Broach cotton than the local cotton.

The same department has also issued the following note on Broach cotton in the Southern Mahratta country:—

It is a well-known fact that Broach cotton is being grown most successfully round Dharwar during the last two or three years. Some cultivators may also know that the Broach cotton sold by public auction last April realised Rs. 156 per naga. The climatic and rain conditions round Dharwar being favourable to the growth of Broach cotton, it is likely that its cultivation this year will be on an extended scale.

It is the experience on the Government Farm, that the percentage of lint of Broach cotton gets less and less if the seed grown at Dharwar is sown again and again. From experimental trial of old and new seed of Broach cotton on the Dharwar Government Farm last year it was found that the percentage of lint in the former was 15 maunds and in the latter 16 1/2 to 17 maunds per naga of seed cotton (48 maunds). The higher price for Broach cotton is mainly due to its higher percentage of lint.

With the intention that the Broach cotton grown this year should have the highest percentage of lint, and consequently the cultivators get the highest price, Government have obtained from Navsari 25,000 lbs. of pure Broach cotton seed for distribution among cultivators at 32 lbs. per rupee. Broach cotton grown at Navsari is superior to all Indian cottons.

The seed depot is kept at the Government Farm, Dharwar.

Seed will be sold every year at 32 lbs. per rupee. Purchasers should give their full names and address so that officers of the Agricultural Department may inspect their crop.

Arrangements will be made to sell the cotton, grown from seeds given by Government, next year by auction-sale in the central market as was done last year.

From experience it seems that Broach cotton should be sown as far as possible before the end of June so that there will be no fear of damage by the ante-monsoon rains.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 17th April.

23. Arms—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Headquarters at once.

24. Practice for the Command and Divisional Medals will take place on Sunday the 18th instant. Train leave Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m.

25. All Medals and Cups &c. for engraving to be returned to Headquarters by the 20th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 10th April 1909.

		Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 10th April 1909.	G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	1035884	15713814	16749698
	I. M. Ry. System	1177·95	206984	2913362	3120346
	A. D. C. Ry.	125·66	21925	321011	342936
	Baran-Kotah Ry	13·58	570	3834	4404
	Total...	2923·72	1265363	18952021	20247384
Actuals for corresponding week ending 11th Apl. 1908.	G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·25	988249	14829875	15818124
	I. M. Ry. System	1175·84	229648	3661434	3891082
	A. D. C. Ry.	125·99	36174	419367	455841
	Total	2908·08	1254371	18910676	20165047
Inc. or Dec.	G. I. P. R.	+ 0·28	+47635	+883939	+931574
	I. M. Ry.	+ 2·11	—22684	—718072	—740756
	A. D. C. R.	— 0·33	—14546	— 98356	—112905
	Baran-Kotah R.	+ 13·58	+ 570	+ 3834	+ 4404

NOTE.—Corrected with Audited figures upto Jan. 31.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay "Govesnment Gazette".—April 15.)

Mr. Ramchandra Vishwanath Gadgil, Mamlatdar of Shevgaon in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

The services of Mr. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, are placed at the disposal of His Highness the Nizam's Government for a period of six months with effect from the date of his landing in India.

The appointment of Mr. Alamkhan Aymatkhan as a Village Munsif at Ghodnadi in the Sirur Taluka of the Poona District, cancelled at his own request.

Messrs. Kalyanji Shavrambhai and Dullabhbhai Khusalbhai, residing at Maldhera, are appointed with effect from the 22nd April, to be Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Jalalpor Taluka in the Surat District.

Mr. Balwant Babaji Gatne, residing at Dhond, is appointed, with effect from the 22nd April, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Bhimthadi Taluka in the Poona District exclusive of the 29 villages transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sirur Taluka vice Mr. Annaji Vaman Garud, resigned.

Mr. Mhaluji rao Janrao Naik Shitole, residing at Patas, is appointed, with effect from the 22nd April to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Bhimthadi Taluka in the Poona District exclusive of the 29 villages transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sirur Taluka vice Mr. Harjirao Janrao Naik Shitole, resigned.

Rao Bahadur Shriniwas Konher Rodda, retired Principal, Training College, Dharwar, and Vice-President, Dharwar Municipality, to be as a Village Munsif for the town of Dharwar with effect from the 1st May until further orders vice Shrimant Sirdar Lakshmanrao Madhavrao, Jaghirdar of Hebli resigned.

The following acting promotions are ordered vice Inspector Karnik granted long leave for two years:—(To have effect from the date of relief.) (i) Third Grade Inspector James William Foster, General No. 3, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, to act as Second Grade, (ii) Fourth Grade Inspector Shamrao Ramrao, General No. 81, of the Belgaum District, to act as Third Grade Inspector. (iii) First Grade Sub-Inspector Ramchandra Dhanaji Jadhav General No. 317, of the Kolaba District, is appointed to act as Fourth Grade Inspector and is posted to the Nasik District.

Third Grade Police Inspector Balkrihna Keshav, of the Satara District, is granted fifteen months' combined leave (three months' privilege followed by twelve months' furlough) with effect from the 16th April or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The following acting promotions are ordered vice Inspector Balkrishna Keshav granted combined leave for fifteen months:—(To have effect from the date of relief.) (i) Fourth Grade Inspector Vishnu Anant Velankar, General No. 83, of the Sholapur District, to act as Third Grade Inspector. (ii) First Grade Sub-Inspector Ganpat Ansant Desai, General No. 325, of the Kanara District, to act as Fourth Grade Inspector and posted to the Satara District.

Mr W L B Souter delivered over and Mr D Davies received charge of the office of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range on the 27th March.

Mr. Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai delivered over and Mr J Ghosal, I C S, received charge of the office of Sub-Divisional Officer, Northern Sub-Division, Surat, on the 3rd April.

Mr. J Ghosal, I C S, delivered over and Mr Naranbhai Lallubhai Desai received charge of the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Northern Sub-Division, 5th April.

Mr. H F Carvalho delivered over and Mr H L Cross received charge of the duty of City Magistrate and Income Tax Collector, Poona, on the 31st March.

Messrs. C W A Turner and L J Mountford, Collector of Sholapur, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Sholapur, on the 7th April.

Mr Edulji Behromsha Hodiwala delivered over and Mr Gopalshanker Venishanker Bhachech received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad, on the 1st April.

Mr. Ratilal Maneklal, Aval Karkun, Anklesvar, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of that taluka during the absence of Mr. Gaurishanker Harjivan Vyas on twenty-five days' privilege leave or till further orders.

Major M. T. Elderton delivered over and Major C. S. Fellow received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, on the 1st April the following acting appointments of Thandars are ordered vice Mr. Keshavlal Brijlal, Thandar of Pandu Mevar, proceeding on privilege leave for three months; Mr. Chunilal Narandas, Thandar of Jambughoda to act as Thandar of Paddu Mevas; Mr. Narsilal Hiralal, Karkun in the political Agent, Rewa Kantha's office, to act as Thandar of Jambughoda.

Messrs. Dosabhai Kavasji Bilimoria, L L B, Vishnu Bajaji Virkar, BA, LLB, Maganlal Navnitlal Choksi, BA, LLB, and Vithal Shantaram Sanggiri, BA, LLB, are admitted as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr J A G Wales, M A, I C S, delivered over and Mr J Ghosal, I C S, received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate, Broach, on the 5th April.

With effect from 28th March vice Mr Mahashankar Durgashankar Mehta, BA, deceased Mr Pranlal Hariprasad Dewan, BA, substantive pro tem Mamlatdar of Mahim, to be Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, on probation.

With effect from 1st April vice Mr. Devdatt Dhaneshwar Shukla, deceased—Mr. Gandabhai Indraji Desai, on deputation, to be First Grade Mamlatdar. Mr Ramgovind Lalbhai Patel to be Second Grade Mamlatdar. Mr. Lallubhai Pranlal Mehta, BA, to be Third Grade Mamlatdar. Mr Purushottam Anupram Dave to be Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, on probation.

With effect from 1st April vice Mr Jamietram Raghuram Jokhagar, BA, appointed Deputy Collector—Mr Haribhai Gopalji, BA, to be First Grade Mamlatdar. Mr Ardeshir Furdonji Dalal, BA, to be Second Grade Mamlatdar. Mr. Manekbai Vrijbhukhandas Mehta to be Third Grade Mamlatdar. Mr Jugalbhai Govindrai Desai, BA, to be Fourth Grade Mamlatdar, on probation. Vice Mr Gandabhai Indraj Desai, Acting District Deputy Collector—Mr Hargovan Lallubhai Talati, BA, to act as Mamlatdar of Sanand displacing Mr Maganlal Fulchand who should revert to his permanent appointment in the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Bharucha is appointed to be a nominated councillor of the Municipal Board of Gogha in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Edalji Byramsha Hodiwalla, resigned.

Mr. Tribhovandas Rewashankar is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Gogha in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Tajmahomed Hasambhai, resigned.

Mr. Chhotalal Purushottam is appointed to be a nominated member of the Taluka Local Board of Viramgam in the Ahmedabad District vice Mr. Maganbhai Madhavbhai, resigned.

Mr. Ramchandra Govind Mhaske is nominated a councillor of the Sasvad Municipality in the Poona District vice Sardar Sadashivrao Madhavrao Purandhare, resigned.

The election of Mr. Lakshman Knanderao Kulkarni, Mamlatdar, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Chopda in the East Khandesh District is approved.

Mr. S. S. Deodhar, Deputy Educational Inspector, is nominated a member of the District Local Board, Sholapur, vice Mr. A. R. Kale, resigned.

Mr. Abdul Nabi Kalumiya is nominated a member of the District Local Board, East Khandesh, vice Mr. Sarafalli Mahamadalli, resigned.

Mr. Martand Trimbak Gadre has been elected a councillor of the Poona City Municipality for Ward No. 3 vice Mr. Vasudeo Shankar Gandhi, deceased.

The appointment by election of Mr. Sonu Ganpat Kulkarni as Vice President of the Fazpur Municipality is approved.

"Mr. Jack London, the novelist, receives from his agents 73d. per word for everything he writes," says the *Book Lover*. "He is only thirty-three, but in his first literary days he was short of food, while his stories were rejected."

The receipts of the Church of England Waifs and Strays Society during the last fortnight amounted to £3,383, and the payments voted for the maintenance of homes and boarded-out children to £6,743. The deficit on the general fund was £647. Thirty-five children were passed for admission to the Society's homes. Since 1881, more than 14,000 have been provided for.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FRINGED PARASOLS.

Sunshades are a subject from which there seems no chance of escape at present, writes our Paris lady correspondent. The parasol of to-day provides the same dainty finish to a summer gown that the basket brimming over with flowers, or the tall Directoire cane tied with roses and ribbons, gives to the bridesmaid's toilette, and as such we cannot afford to dispense with it. Putting aside the question of complexions, the millinerial shades of the summer season are far too subtle and delicate to be subjected to a very severe test, and most of us have assimilated the salient fact that "the dainty colour flies, the daintier it be," so that in the fight between sun and sunshade the latter is likely to win hands down, thanks to the necessity for guarding our summer headgear. Very pretty are the new shades in Oiteman silk, some of which are carried out in a beautiful violine tone, while the long stick attached to them reaches as high as the elbow of a tall woman. As a matter of fact, the handle of the parasol is frequantly at the wrong end—viz., above the shade, and represent a wooden crook dyed to match the silk. The sunshades are trimmed lavishly with fringe, just as they were in the days when our grandmothers carried their tiny cheeked or sprigged silk parasols with ivory handles, which were made to double up like a foot rule, and could be stowed away snugly in any corner of the trunk and valise; while the fringe in every case is straight and long, must, of course, fall downwards in the right direction, so that this is obviously the reason why the handle has usurped the place of the ferrule. Another sunshade made on a 16-rib frame, had little Chinese paintings on each panel, tiny pagodas, gods, and goddesses, as well as trees and chrysanthemums, painted in black ank greens on a light ground, giving it a very gay and festive appearance.

GOLDON SHADES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Among the beautiful gowns designed by Worth there is a wonderful model for the races, or for some smart afternoon or evening function. This is carried out in toile de soie in a greenish yellow tone, the skirt being put in full by means of countless small gathers, while a band of embroidery about four inches deep runs round the hem. The waist is practically in its normal position—perhaps a trifle short—while a corsage of soutache ton sur ton clasps the bust close, and a very original note is struck by a folded sash of taffetas in a new shade of blue, likewise with a greenish tone, which is cold and dull, but lovely when seen through the drapery of yellow voile. Over this dress is worn a long coat of the same tulle, covered with soutache, the basques being open at the sides and middle of the back a' la Dalmatie, and falling to the knees or rather below. Double sleeves are likewise "en evidence" in this instance, the voile manche extending to the elbow, while the undersleeve, as well as the guimpe, is of fine pleated net in the same tone, and a tiny tucker appears both on the wrists and collar band. As a matter of fact, both dressmakers and tailors are using these golden tones both for spring and summer gowns, and there are innumerable shades in this connection, ranging from the lightest to the deepest and fullest, most of which are exceedingly easy to wear not only for brunettes, but for blondes as well.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH]

SIMLA APRIL 16.

There has been a general decrease in the number of thunder-storms, and the amount of rain in North-east India is less for some days past. The Chief rainfall amounts reported are Dibrugarh, three-quarters of an inch; Silchar, Begra and Darjeeling, half; Jalpaiguri two; Seoni, three-quarters; and Raipur, one and half.

Cloud there has disappeared from the greater part of the country, the sky being now heavily clouded only in Eastern Bengal and Assam and Orissa.

Temperature is in defect in North-east India and parts of the Central Provinces, but elsewhere it is nearly normal. The air is somewhat drier than usual in the Peninsula and damper in Gujarat and East of the Central Provinces.

Forecast—Some-rain is probable is North-east India and North-east of the Peninsula.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th April, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature has risen, and while the minimum is normal, the maximum is still slightly below normal in the central and north-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-west but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except on the Kathiawar Coast where light cloud has appeared. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch and north Gujarat but equal to the average elsewhere. Day temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual in the northern half of the division; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 1·51 inches of rain during a thunder-storm. Skies are heavily clouded at this station but are generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in moderate to large excess in the eastern half of the division but is normal in the western half. Both maximum and minimum temperatures continue low in the south-east but are generally normal over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies have become moderately clouded at Bombay but are generally clear elsewhere. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air, and while day temperature is normal everywhere, night temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate to considerable defect at nearly all stations. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Thunder-storms and dust-storms have again occurred in the east Central Provinces but the only rainfall of importance has been 1·5 inches at Raipur. Elsewhere weather has been fine. The barometer continues to fall briskly to rapidly in northern India and pressure is in moderate defect in Sind and Rajputana. Weather is probably becoming slightly unsettled in northern India.

Dry weather is likely except for a few dust-storms or thunder-storms in the east Central Provinces and in Rajputana.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

New Zealand's offer to pay for a Dreadnought or two is, of course, not to be understood annually. Observes a contemporary Dreadnought costs £2,000,000, and the population of New Zealand is less than a million, so that one would represent a tax of £2 on every man, woman, and child in the colony—say about £10 a household. It would be rather a strain on the patriotism even of New Zealand for every family to have to pay 4s. or 8s. a week to the making of the navy. Even a single contribution of one Dreadnought would be a big thing for so small a colony as New Zealand; it would be equivalent to contribution from Great Britain of forty Dreadnoughts—£80,000,000. The national revenue of New Zealand is about £8,000,000 a year. Presumably what is meant is that a loan of £2,000,000 should be raised and the payment thus spread over twenty years, twenty years being the official life of a Dreadnought. New Zealand would then be contributing, as it were, one-twentieth of a Dreadnought a year. This would be more than double her fair share in proportion to her population, which is about one-fiftieth of that of the United Kingdom. On a year's programme of four Dreadnoughts the fair contribution of all the self-governing colonies put together would not be much more than one Dreadnought.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature

CARLTON WHISKY
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.
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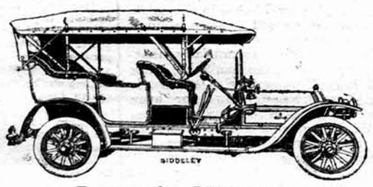

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SAVED FROM THE GALLOWS.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MAVA JIVA AND BECHER DADA.

For Accused No. 1.—Mr. Patel with the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh.

For Accused No. 2.—The Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh.

For the Crown.—Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of the appeals of the two accused, who were convicted by Mr. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of murder and sentenced No. 1 to death, and No. 2 to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, stated that the two accused were charged with the murder of one Baji, wife of one Natha Khoda, at Khodana, on the 6th December last. The prosecution's case was that the deceased Baji was of bad character and had carried on an intrigue with accused No. 1. He wished her to leave her husband, which she could not do. On this account, or possibly being angered by her intrigues with others, he resolved to kill her He sent two youths, his relations, Lakhda and Bechar (accused No. 2) to call Baji, telling her that she would be given ten seers of bajri and should bring a cloth to wrap it in. The two youths accordingly went to the hut of Natha in the evening and called Baji to accompany them. They took her by a circuitous route to a spot near Mava's field, where Mava met them. Baji was thrown down, gagged with the dhoter she had brought with her, and Mava, it was said, pressed her throat while Bechar held her legs until she was apparently dead. Then the three of them carried her to a field at a little distance. When they laid her down, she showed signs of life, so Mava, it was alleged, took an axe which Bechar had with him, and cut her throat in three places. Lakhda then ran away. Baji's husband returned that evening from Petlad, where he was employed, and was informed by his children that his wife had gone away with Bechar and Lakhda. As she did not return, he grew anxious. He made inquiries on the following day, but could get no information until in the evening, a ravania, a village watchman, came to call him to identify a corpse which had been found. He went and identified the corpse as that of his wife. In the subsequent investigation the names of Lakhda and Bechar were obtained from Natha's children. On searching the three persons, blood-stains were found on their clothes, and a blood-stained axe and the dhoter which Baji had taken with her were found concealed in two places in Bechar's field. The dhoter was also blood-stained. The accused were arrested. Subsequently Lakhda, on a pardon being tendered to him, turned King's evidence. The case, said the Sessions Judge, depended to a great extent on the evidence of the approver Lakhda, supported by some pieces of circumstantial evidence. Bechar and Lakhda were both boys. Baji was a woman of 35. They could have had no possible object in killing her, and if she was decoyed to her death by these two youths, they must have been acting under the instructions of somebody else. Natha gave the children their supper and was walking about with a young child, when he saw Lakhda and asked him where his wife was; but being afraid, he said he did not know. The Sessions Judge was of opinion that Lakhda's story was true. He sentenced accused No. 1 to death; and No. 2 to transportation for life.

Their Lordships, for reasons given, quashed the sentence of death passed upon No. 1, acquitted him and directed his discharge.

The conviction and the sentence of No. 2 was confirmed and his appeal was dismissed.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in giving the Court's judgment, said the case against Bechar was conclusively proved by the evidence, and the conviction and sentence as to him must be confirmed. The evidence of the approver Lakdha was, indeed, not satisfactory in several respects, and merited the criticism to which it had been subjected. But all that criticism did not affect the question whether Bechar had a hand in the murder of the woman Baji. Lakhda swore that he and Bechar went to call her. He was also positive that Bechar took part in the murder. The children and niece of Natha corroborated Lakhda as to the fact of Bechar and he having gone to call Baji, and of having taken her away. Bechar's name was mentioned from the beginning in connection with the disappearance of the woman. Two blood stained cloths were found on his person. The axe, which Lakhda said was used in the murder, was found concealed in Bechar's field, and there were blood-stains on it. His guilt was, therefore, satisfactorily established. The case against the accused Mava was not free from difficulties. The Sessions Judge said that, had Lakhda not turned King's evidence, there would not be a scrap of evidence against Mava. The approver's evidence, however, while it assigned to him the principal part in the murder, threw no light on the question what had happened to lead Mava to murder the woman with whom he had been on terms of criminal intimacy, and who had readily come to him when called. It was strange if, without any conversation, or anything taking place to offend him, Mava at once attacked her. Lakhda had not disclosed the whole story, and this part of the case remained a mystery. The Sessions Judge relied as corroboration on facts disclosed by the evidence which bore on the case against Beshar, not against Mava. Mava's appeal was therefore allowed, and he was acquitted and ordered to be discharged.

THE ITOLA RAILWAY COLLISION.

Before Mr. Justice Davar.

MOHBAT RAJAB AND OTHERS VS. THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

For the Plaintiffs:—Mr. Padshah, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, and Mr. Anklesaria, instructed by Messrs Kanga and Patel.

For the Defendants:—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co.

His Lordship has been enquiring into the suits filed by the claimants in respect to compensation for injuries received by them in the collision of two trains of the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company at Itola near Baroda on 25th June last. The case of the first claimant, Mohbat Rajab, a driver in the employ of the Baroda Tramway Company, who claimed Rs. 3,000, but who had already passed a receipt for Rs. 300 in full satisfaction of his claim, has been reported in these columns. It was allowed to be withdrawn.

The other case in which Fazal Abdul Majid made a large claim, but who had also passed a receipt to the Railway Company acknowledging the amount of Rs 500 in satisfaction of his claim, was also allowed to be withdrawn.

There were two more claims preferred against the Railway Company. One by Laxman Apaji Brahme, a Baroda Brahmin, for the death of his wife Laxmibai in the collision. He claimed Rs. 14,000 as compensation for her loss. The other case was of Narayen Chintaman Athvale, a Deccani Brahmin, who claimed Rs. 20,000 for the injuries he had received to his person. In Laxman's suit the defendant Railway Company had deposited Rs. 1,000, and in Narayen's suit Rs. 500. Laxman Brahme's case was inquired into on Thursday and yesterday.

In the course of his evidence, the claimant Laxman Brahme said he did not know his attorney, or Mr. Surajmal Mehta. He saw Mr. Anklesaria at Baroda, who charitably agreed to help him by taking up his case.

Mr. Anklesaria, who was in Court, rose and offered to make an explanation of the circumstances immediately, should his Lordship deem it desirable.

His Lordship said that was not a matter before the Court nor had it anything to do with the suit.

The claimant Brahme said that he had lost all his income, or a very large part of it, by the death of his wife in the railway collision, as he was incapacitated from performing the religious rites which he would have performed had she been living.

His Lordship allowed time to the parties for a settlement.

SALE OR MORTGAGE.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

NARAYAN BAPUJI KADUS VS. CHANDBHAI.

For the Plaintiff-appellants.—Mr. T. R. Desai.

For the Defendant-respondent.—Mr. G. S. Rao.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. F. G. Varley, District Judge of Ahmednagar. The plaintiffs in this case sued for a declaration that a certain document passed by them in respect of certain properties worth over Rs. 5,000 was not a conditional deed of sale, but was a mortgage. They prayed that accounts of their transactions with the defendant be made up in accordance with the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Their allegation was that the property in dispute belonged to them as ancestral property, that plaintiff No. 1 and the father of plaintiff No. 2 had passed a mortgage to the defendant for Rs. 1,960, that out of this sum they received Rs.830 only, and that the balance of Rs. 960 was not received by them. Defendant did not admit the plaintiff's claim. He contended 'inter alia' that the properties were not mortgaged to him as alleged but were sold to him by the plaintiffs, and that he had paid Rs. 1,960 on account of consideration. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, who dismissed it, but ordered each party to bear their own costs. In appeal the District Judge of Ahmednagar confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and Their Lordships, after reviewing the evidence in the case, set aside the order of dismissal and remanded the case to the lower Appellate Court for disposal according to law.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston (President), Captain John C. Sice, and Captain William Wilson.

The Marine Court held an inquiry into the circumstances attending the grounding of the Bombay and Huza Steam Navigation Company's s. s. "Saifi" on the Shah-el Kabir Reef in the Red Sea on the 10th February last. Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government.

Mr. Nicholson at the outset said that about five o'clock on the evening of the 10th February the s. s. "Saifi," which was under the command of Captain Sheppard, left Jeddah for Yambo with 80 crew all told and 550 pilgrims on board. While passing across the Red Sea the ship struck against the Shah-el-Kabir Reef, where it remained for four days. No life was lost and no serious damage was done to the ship.

Mr. Hugh Campbell, Chief Officer on the "Saifi," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he had been on the "Saifi" for three months. On the evening of the 10th February last, at about 5 oclock, he left Jeddah for Yambo. There were about 80 crew on board and 550 passengers. There was a Red Sea pilot on board, who was an Arab, giving information about the reefs. At about quarter to six he took charge at the bridge. They went full speed for about 10 knots. It was fine, clear weather, and there was a very light wind. He was familiar with the harbour and knew the position the ship was in. He had been to Yambo once before. He was told to change his course after he went on the bridge. The compasses were last adjusted in Bombay. At 6 p.m. the third mate relieved him and witness told him to alter the course when they were five miles on the log. He then went to his cabin. The third mate subsequently came to him and reported that they were five miles on the log. The witness told him to change the course and inform the Captain when he saw him. He was satisfied that the log was correct. While they were on the new course, the ship grounded. The pilot was on the bridge at the time. There was a very slight shock. As soon as the ship grounded, the Captain ordered her "full astern". The passengers were not frightened, and there was no disorder. In the morning there was a rock visible. At 6 o'clock he left the bridge. It was customary to leave the third officer to alter the course. The latter was keeping a regular watch. He (the witness) had been to Jeddah several times. They were not more than about three-quarters of a mile from the beacon, which was useless at night. It was quite dark when the ship grounded. After the ship's stranding soundings were taken, which showed that at one place it was only three feet, and at the other, three fathoms. They stopped for five days. The rise of the tide, and the engines going astern got the steamer off the reef. When they got off the reef, they went back to Jeddah and a survey was held. He ascribed the ship's stranding to the current or to the compass being not in order.

Further hearing was adjourned.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED THEFT IN THE MINT.

Ganesh Narayen and Vishnu Arjun, shroffs in the Bombay Mint, were charged the first with theft as a servant of 100 unstamped silver rupee discs, and the second with abetting the offence. The facts of the case have been reported.

His Worship discharged the accused.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

THIEVING WOMEN.

Inspector Stenson charged two Hindu women Bhima and Ganga with theft of a gold ornament valued at Rs. 100 from the neck of a child. The complaint was that Bachoobai, mother of the child, was purchasing some vegetables at Dongri Market. The child was being carried by her in her arms and the accused were standing behind with a little girl. The first accused removed the ornament and gave it to the girl who ran away. The mother arrested the first accused while the second tried to rescue her. The girl in the meantime ran away with the ornament, which was not be recovered. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

IMPORTING LIQUOR FROM POONA.

Mr. Simon Samuel (66), a Jew, was charged with importing a pint of country liquor into Bombay without a license from the Collector. The accused arrived from Poona and alighted at the Masjid station yesterday when, his luggage being examined by a peon of the Abkari Department, the liquor was found. The accused said that he had received a telegram from Karachi about the illness of his son and the liquor was for his personal use.

The Magistrate remarked that having been arrested the accused missed the steamer by which he was to go to Karachi. His offence was a technical one only and he was therefore fined one rupee.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Before Messrs. A. H. S. Aston (Chief Presidency Magistrate), C. B. Robinson, and S. P. Jivandas.

Their Worships disposed of 18 cases, including one in which Mukaa Heera, a butler, and four others, three of whom were hamals in the employ of the Yacht Club, were charged with being drunk and disorderly in Apollo Street on Thursday last. The charge against the accused was that they were in a drunken state and were fighting among themselves. The accused were convicted and fined Rs. 2 each.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which one Rama Mukinda, a butler, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Mandlik Road on Thursday night. It appeared from the evidence that the accused was drunk shouting. He was convicted and fined Rs. 3.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs Tribhovandas Mangaldas (Chairman), and N. S. Bengalee.

Their Worships disposed of 42 cases, including one in which Ittoo Mukta was charged with being drunk and disorderly on Thursday on Girgaon Road. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

DADAR.

Before Mr. M. G. Pasta (Chairman), and Dr. Dandekar.

Their Worships disposed of nine cases, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

LEGAL JOTTINGS.

Insurance.

Insurance is a matter that has crept into the majority of persons' lives either in business or private. To take the subject seriously it is as important to one as is their daily bread because if disaster should overtake them in any shape or form in connection with anything insurable, if they are insured they have always something to fall back on. Insurance comes under several headings amongst which are Life, Marine, and Fire. Take the first-named. The contract of this kind of insurance is a contract to pay a certain sum of money upon the death of a person in consideration of the due payment of certain annual premium during the life but this does not imply that when the time for paying comes along no questions will be asked because, generally speaking, Insurance Companies are "Maximus in Minimus," but where an Insurance Company holds out to the public that its policy shall be indisputable and a policy is effected upon the faith of that representation the Company is barred in equity from saying that the proposal for the particular policy stipulated that if it contained any untrue statement the policy should be void and that it did contain an untrue statement; in other words, if the Company is not scrupulous enough to make the fullest inquiries before affecting an insurance of this kind they must be the losers. Conditions under which certain Companies issue their policies are vast and varied; for instance, take the suicide clause. It is a condition that policies effected on persons' own lives who should die by duelling or by their own hands or by the hands of justice would become void so far as regards the personal representatives of the persons so dying, but would remain in force only to the extent of any bona-fide interest which might have been acquired by any other person under assignment by deed for consideration or by way of security or indemnity or by virtue of any legal or equitable line as a security for money, upon proof of the extent of such interest, does not render such policies void on the ground that it holds out an inducement to the assured to commit suicide. If a policy is made subject to a condition that in the case of fatal accident notice thereof must be given to the insurers within seven days and it is impossible to give such notice within the specified time, then in such a case notice is not a condition precedent to the right to recover. Take hundreds of instances of people leaving their own country for a prolonged holiday and meeting with a fatal accident; in 95 per cent. of the instances, it is impossible to inform within a short period as very often no clue is obtainable as to the identity of the person; and if on an insurance on a man's life for one year, if some short time before the expiration of the term he receives a mortal wound of which he dies after a year, the insurers will not be liable. Insurances are contracts to all intents and purposes and under that heading they are effected, therefore it is owing to this reason that persons insuring no matter in what branch should be very careful to give the fullest particulars to the Company or to their Agents as any thing not disclosed at the time of effecting the policy that is detrimental to it, the Company have the right to declare the said policy null and void irrespective of the time the policy has been in force. In contracts of Marine Insurance the insured is bound to give to the underwriter all such information as would be likely to determine his judgment in accepting the risk; and misrepresentation on concealment of any such matter though without fraudulent intention avoids the policy. For instance, if goods insured upon a voyage for an amount largely in excess of their value, although the fact of over valuation would not effect the risk of the voyage, yet being a fact which underwriters were in the habit of taking into consideration, its concealment vitiated the policy. It is perfectly well established that the law as to a contract of insurance differs from that as to other contracts and that a concealment of a material fact though made without any fraudulent intention vitiates the policy. In contracts of Fire Insurance the description of the premises appears to form a representation on the truth of which the validity of the contract depends. American authorities go further than this and hold that the innocent non-disclosure of any material facts vitiates the policy. In a case tried by Mr. Justice Blackburn "the Plaintiff had insured certain property against fire and the President of the Company heard that the persons insuring with them or at least some one of the same name had been so unlucky as to have had several fires in each of which he was heavily insured. The plaintiffs re-insured with the defendants but did not inform them of this. A fire took place, the insured came upon the Plaintiffs who in turn came upon the defendants. His Lordship directed the jury that if this information given to the President of the Plaintiff Company was intentionally kept back it would vitiate the policy of re-insurance. The jury found for the Plaintiffs but the Court on appeal directed a new trial on the ground that the concealment was of a material fact and whether intentional or not it vitiated the insurance. The reason I mention the above case is to show the danger attached to trying to "make a bit" out of Insurance Companies. I know it is tried, but then who has heard of the person who has reaped any benefit because it is ten to one the Company will drag them into the Courts, and against one that has finished there, they very seldom have anything at all left; therefore it behoves any one insuring to do so with a Company which pays promptly. I know of one personally at the present moment that absolutely shuns the Courts and settles differences itself and not in a single instance has it ever resorted to a Court, although it has had ample reasons for making an example of persons who try to live by the aid of their wits out of Insurance. Therefore it is woe betide the man who tries to get something for nothing in this direction, but taking Insurance for what it is meant I have no hesitation in saying it is the finest thing in the world. I don't wish readers to think I have changed my profession for that of Insurance agent, but as the above stated tactics are very rare, or shall I say practically unheard of, I have thought fit to put them up as a model for my article, but any suggestions or questions anybody likes to make or ask I will give them my consideration.

OXONIAN.

Mr. Bulchand Dayaram, President of the Haiderabad Municipality and Principal of the Hironand Academy, who has been selected as President of the 2nd Sind Social Conference, is the son of the late Hon'ble Mr. Dayaram Jethmal whose name is a household word in Sind. Mr. Dayaram Jethmal was one of the foremost public men in Sind and the leader of all public movements in Sind political, social and educational. He established the Sind College at Karachi, which is now called after his name and for whose building Mr. Bulchand and his uncle the late Mr. Dowlatram contributed a sum of twenty-five thousand rupees.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, C.B., having proceeded on leave, Lieut.-Colonel J. R. B. Davidson, R.G.A., assumed command of the Brigade from the 15th instant.

Bombay—Arrivals, April 16.—Lieut Lynch, 124th Baluch Inf, from Loralai.
Lieut Large, 3rd Middles. Regt, from Satara.
Capt Hughes, Northpt Regt, from Poona.
Lieut Milner, R F A, from Poona.
Capt Marsden, 64th Pioneers, from Belgaum.
Lieut Whittle, Inspir of Army Schools, from Poona.
Capt Norbury, Poona Horse, from Aurungabad.
Capt Leggett, R G A, from Rangoon
Lieut Sinclair, R H A, from Trimulgherry.
Capt Hepper, R E, from Madras.
Capt Geddes, 64th Pioneers, from England.
Lieut Straniujer,, R H A, from England.
Capt Malloy, Brigade-Major, from Dehra Ismail Khan.
Capt Patterson, R E, from Peshawar
Major Johnson, 1st I O, Lancers, from Dehra Ismail Khan.
Lieut Sparting, 57th Rifles, from Banu.
Lieut Shepherd, 53rd Sikhs, from Jullundur.
Col Tanner, C B E, from Lahore Cantonment.
Capt Benning, 1st Lancers, from Dehre Ismail Khan.
Lieut-Col Walton, R E, from Lahore.
Capt Batty, I M S, from England.
Lieut Lee, 59th Soinde Rifles, from Peshawar.
Lieut Nicholson, 1st Hus, from Mutra.
Lieut Rorison, High L I, from Lucknow.
Major Wade, Lancas Fus, from England.
2nd Lieut Withers, S Lancas Regt., from Lahore.
Lieut Pattison, 1st Essex Regt. from England.
2nd Lieut Hornby, 12th Lancers, from England.
Capt Chamberlayne, 1st Lancers, from Dehra Ismail Khan.
Lieut Muirhead, 1st Lancers, from Dehra Ismail Khan.
Major Burst, 34th P H., from Aurangabad.

Departures, April 16.—Capt Malloy, Brig Maj, to Japan,
Capt Patterson, R E, to Japan.
Major Johnson, 1st D V C Lanc, to England.
Lieut Sporting, 57th Rifles, to England.
Lieut Shepherd, 53rd Sikhs, to England.
Col Tanner, R E, to England.
Lt-Col Walton, R E, to England.
Lieut Lee, 59th Rifles, to England.
Lieut Nicolson, 15th Hus, to England.
Lieut Rorison, Bighl, L I, to England.
2nd Lieut Connop, 12th Lancers, to England.
Lieut Muirhead, 1st Lanc, to England.
Lieut Brown, 17th Cav, to England.
Maj Hamilton, 52nd Sikhs, to England.
Maj Kelly, 23rd Pioneers, to England.
Lieut Large, 3rd Middlesex Regt, to Singapore.
Capt Hughes, Northpton Regt. to Ceylon,
2nd Lieut Milner, R F A, to Bellary
Capt Marsden, 64th Pioneers, to England
Major Douglas Smith, R L Scots Fus, to England.
Capt Norbury, Poona Horse, to Aden
Lieut Sinclair, R H A, to England
Lieut Cudlip, R G A, to Matheran
Lieut Hunter, R E, to Aden
Lieut Richmond, 1st Glouc Regt, to England.
Capt Geddas, 64th Pioneers, to Belgaum.
Capt Poris, R E, to England
Major Burst, 34th P H. to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 16.

Major Black, 12th Pioneers, is appointed an officiating Staff Captain, Chief of the Staff's Division.

Lieutenant Colvan, 57th Battery, is transferred to No. 7 Ammunition Column, Meerut.

Captain Maxwell, 127th Baluchis, is appointed Staff Captain, Rawalpindi Division.

Captain Kettlewell, Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed Adjutant, 4th Battalion of that Regiment.

Major Lucas, 2nd Battalion, 5th Gurkhas, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that Battalion, *vice* Boisragon, transferred to 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkhas.

The following Officers are appointed to the Assam Military police:—Captain Graham, 1-5th Gurkhas; Lieutenant Hardcastle, 46st Punjabis, and Lieutenant Giffard, 1-8th Gurkhas.

CHANGES IN THE ARMY BILL.

The text of the Army (Annual) Bill which has been brought in by Mr. Haldane has been issued. Included in the Bill are some rather important changes in or enlargements of existing powers, among them being a provision to remove doubt as to the right of the authorities in times of emergency to impress motor cars and locomotives. There is also a provision to extend the powers of billeting, so as to secure that when the Territorial Force is embodied in him belonging to that force or to the Regulars may be billeted, if necessary, elsewhere than in victualling houses.

Clause 4 transfers to the Army Council the bulk of the powers of the Secretary of State and all the powers of the Commander-in Chief and Adjutant-General under the Army Act. The full responsibility of Secretary of State to the Crown and to Parliament is, however, expressly preserved and the Secretary of State is empowered to reserve to himself as part of the business to be transacted by him any of the transferred powers. The powers excepted from transfer include those where the Secretary of State acts as a channel of communication to and from the Sovereign, those relating to military prisons, and the powers of regulating field punishment.

Amendments are introduced in Clause 5 with the object of making it clear that, for the purposes of mobilisation, motor cars and locomotives intended for haulage only as well as those intended for carriage may be impressed. The amendment is confined to cases of emergency.

The chief change is in respect to Clause 7, which extends the powers of billeting in cases of emergency. At present, it is explained, the only persons liable to billets are keepers of victualling houses—i, e, inns, hotels, livery stables, or alohouses, the houses of sellers of wine by retail to be drunk on the premises, and houses of persons selling brandy, spirits, strong waters, cider, and metheglin by retail. Regulars can only be billeted on a route march but the Auxiliaries can be billeted during the whole time of training, whether on a route march or not. When the Territorial Force is embodied the accommodation in victualling houses in the localities where it will be necessary to concentrate the forces will be entirely inadequate, and this clause proposes, therefore, that, when the Territorial Force is embodied, men belonging either to that force or to the Regulars shall be allowed to be billeted elsewhere than in victualling houses.

In Ireland, up to 1879, there was power to billet elsewhere than in victualling houses. It is proposed that the authority to be entrusted with the duty of selecting the houses in which men are to be billeted shall be the chief officer of police, who, however, is required to act under the instructions of the police authority—that is to say (in England, elsewhere than in the metropolitan police district), the standing joint committee in counties and the watch committee in boroughs having a separate police force.

The powers will only be exercisable when the Territorial Force is embodied, and the force can only be embodied when a proclamation calling out the reserves on permanent service is in force. Such a proclamation can only be issued in the case of imminent national danger or great emergency, and the issue of such a proclamation necessitates the summoning of Parliament, if Parliament is not already sitting. The prices to be paid to an occupier, other than the keeper of a victualling house, for accommodation furnished and food and fodder supplied, will be such as may be fixed by regulations made by the Army Council with the consent of the Treasury.

An amendment in Clause 8 will make individual members of Indian and Colonial forces subject to the Army Act when attached to any part of the home forces for the purpose of training or exercise in the United Kingdom.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5th April, 1909.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£13,764,900
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 31st Mar. 1909, by Council Bills.....£14,145,258
" " by Gold.....£ 239,900
Amount remitted in excess over Estimate.....£ 6,20,258

SPORTING NEWS.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

The Parsee-Presidency Match will be played this year on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 6th, 7th and 8th September, on the Poona Gymkhana ground.

The first of the Triangular Matches will be played between the Parsees and the Hindus on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 16th, 17th and 18th September and the final match, between the winners of the first match and the Presidency XI (last year's winners), will be played on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd September, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

SHIP'S BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Course No. 38=10·16 miles. Time-limit 7 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances, M. S.	Entered by
28' Cutter I.....	Scr	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28' Cutter II...	Scr	do.
28' Cutter III...	Scr	do.
27' Whaler 18 42		R. I. M. S. Dalhousie.
28' Cutter 20 24		H. M. S. Proserpine.

"G" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-70 p.m.

Course No. 12=11·2 miles. Time-limit 7 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances, M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	3 44	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	1 52	Officers, R. E.
Clutha.....	6 32	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing.....	2 48	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	14 0	R. Walker.
Curlew.....	6 32	C. A. Wordsworth.
Jean.....	14 56	B. C. Reade.
Anna	Scr	Officers H M. Mint.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Course No. 12=11·2 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	4 40	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mansikin	8 24	Officers, R. A.
Peewit.....	13 4	Duncan Fraser.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 4 p.m.

Course No. 12=11·2 miles. Time-limit 7 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise.....	13 4	J. W. Stokes and W. Darling.
Melody.....	14 56	J B K Macbeth.
Eileen	Scr	R. W. Fisher.

A, B, and C. CLASSES HANDICAP RACE for the Town Cup.—Sails at 4 p.m.

Course No. 12 = 11·2 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	13 4	J. W. Stokes and W. Darling
Melody.....	14 56	J. B. K. Macbeth.
Eileen	Scr.	R. W. Fisher.
Trixie	36 24	Officers Gl ucestershire Regt.
Pixie	31 44	E. Y. Watson and J. E. Aspinwall
Mannikin.....	40 8	Officers R. A.
Peewit	44 48	Duncan Fraser.
Tomtit	45 44	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie.....	49 28	Col H. Mead.
Maud	47 36	Officers R. E.
Clutha.....	52 16	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	48 32	C. N. Moberly.
Valkyrie	59 44	R. Walker.
Curlew.....	52 16	C. A. Wordsworth.
Anna	48 44	Officers H. M. Mint.
Jean.....	60 40	B. C. Reade.

The winning boat on combined Handicap of all three classes takes the cup.

RACING IN UPPER INDIA.

C. T. C. Branch Proposed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, April 15.

A memorandum has been circulated amongst Secretaries of Race Meetings in Upper India setting forth a scheme for the formation of an Upper India Branch of the Calcutta Turf Club. It states that up-country racing is not in a healthy condition, and believes it would be possible to surmount the present drawbacks, if the Calcutta Turf Club delegates its authority in the matter of conduct of up-country race meetings to an Upper India branch of the Turf Club to be constituted with headquarters at Lucknow. It is proposed to formulate a scheme and to submit definite proposals to the Calcutta Turf Club.

SHILLONG-GUNHATI MOTOR SERVICE.

Strike of Chauffeurs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 16.

An "Empire" telegram from Shillong, dated Friday, states:—Chauffeurs of the Shillong-Gauhati Motor Transit service, of which the proprietors are Messrs. Golam Hyder and Sons, refused to go on duty on Friday as the grievances they allege to exist had not been removed. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, interviewed the proprietors and the chauffeurs. The latter expressed their readiness to work the cars under Government and, on receiving the assurance that they would not be working for Golam Hyder, resumed work till a Conciliation Board sits in a few days.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

For Consent Decree.

855-08 Madhawji K and Co Ragoonath Pilaji vs Pursotam Morarji and others Madhowji K and Co Edgelow G W and Co Daphtary, F and D.

962-08 Kanga and P. Luxman Appaji Brahim vs The B B and C I Ry Coy Crawford B and Co

967-08 Jehangir M and S Kulsambai vs Fatmabai and others Shamrao M and H.

98-09 S J Jeddah Abdulla Haji Cassum vs Joosub Haji Cassum and others Nanu H and Co Mulla and M.

Suit for Hearing and Final Disposal, Long Causes.

299-06 Wadia G and Co Chhabildas Lallcobhoy vs Ramdas Chhabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co Daphtary F and D Little and Co Khunderao L and M Part heard.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT 1909.

THE TOURNAMENT will START on MONDAY, April 19th, 1909. Matches will be played on the 116th Mahrattas Ground, Marine Lines, Maidan, and on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground. All Matches will start at 5-40 p. m. (S. T.)

Season Tickets for the Tournament may be obtained from the Undersigned. 1st Enclosure Rs. 5 2nd Enclosure Rs. 2-8.

Daily tickets will be issued on the ground, 1st enclosure Rs. 1 2nd Enclosure 8 annas.

Ladies will be admitted free. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

W. R. S. SHARPE.
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

MAHABLESHWAR RACE VIEW HOTEL.

THE PROPIETOR has returned from Nagpore, where he was specially SELECTED from the Presidency to CATER for the Visitors to the C. P. & Berar Exhibition, and has commenced booking, from the 1st instant for the hot weather.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909.

THE CAPUA OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

THE Madras Government have just issued a superb volume, containing the history of Ootacamund, which aspires to rival the Himalayan Capua—and in the estimation of some has succeeded—as the most alluring of summer residences by reason of its accessibility, the extent of its plateau, and a congenial atmesphere, which has evoked a tribute from the greatest of modern English bards. The book which is finely illustrated with views showing its progressive advancement from the date of its discovery and colonisation by a Coimbatore Collector to the present time, has been compiled by Sir Frederick Price, K.C.S.I., a retired Madras Civilian, an old resident of the Nilgiris, possessing an unrivalled acquaintance with the social, political and administrative history of their capital. His knowledge and his industrious exploration of the works of previous writers has enabled him to produce a volume similar to that in which Mr. E. J. Buck has gathered up the chronicles of past and present Simla from the days when we acquired it from the Goorkhas to the era of that strenuous pro-Consulship which closed there some three years ago. It was Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-General of the early thirties of last century, and our own ruler Sir John Malcolm who set the example of the exodus to the hills which has evoked much more literature than its Biblical prototype, and still causes occasional protests from those who cannot imitate it, or are inconvenienced by the dislocations and delays in Government business originating from the practices. When Lord William ruled in Madras a hundred years ago, Ootacamund had not been discovered by Anglo-Indians, but when he returned to India a quarter of a century later, Mr. John Sullivan, the Collector of Coimbatore, had demonstrated its possibilities as a sanitarium and two local Governors, (Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. Stephen Lushington), had paid brief visits to the plateau and recorded their impressions of the tropical Eden, and when the affairs of Mysore demanded the Governor-General's presence in the South he made Ootacamund his headquarters for one season instead of Simla and was thus the earliest of its long roll of distinguished residents who re-appear in the pages of Sir Frederick Price's volume. It was there that Macaulay joined his Council as Legal Member, and penned descriptions of his surroundings in a series of letters to his English relatives. Another memorable sojourner of the same period was Meadows Taylor, who had not then written any of those Indian romances which won him subsequent fame, but who gives an interesting picture of the future historian's personality, the profundity of his knowledge and the vivacity of his conversation.

There is scarcely any allusion to the Nilgiris and their aborigines in the old Hindu chronicles of Southern India, and the earliest descriptions of the mountains and their curious tribes are contained in two Portuguese manuscripts in the British Musuem. Three centuries ago the Jesuit padres of Calicut despatched a mission to the plateau to test the truth of a legend concerning a Christian community said to be living there. This proved to be the Todas whose remarkable ritual in connection with their dairies and buffaloes bore no resemblance to the professions of faith the Portuguese explorers hoped to find, but to them belongs the credit of giving the first modern glimpses of the Blue Mountains and descriptions of their topography and climate. They were then included in the possessions of the Mysore rulers, but we hear nothing more about them until a couple of centuries afterwards when a partition of Tippu Sultan's dominious was made and the Wynaad and the Nilgiris came within the red boundary line. The accounts brought to the plains by the first Anglo-Indian exploiters of the plateau were frankly disbelieved as travellers' tales for those who had not seen them refused to credit the existence of English flora within a few degrees of the equator, in a temperature which descends much below freezing point in the winter months. But indisputable testimony of the accuracy of these descriptions was soon forthcomiug, and by the close of the second decade of last century we find the Government of India placing its imprimatur upon the place in this sentence: "We trust that the salubrity of this spot will make it a place of resort for those whose health may require that change of temperature which it unquestionably affords." The town of Ootacamund was founded a couple of years later by Mr. Sullivan, but the prediction of his day that the plateau would become a large European settlement to which army pensioners and others would flock instead of going Home has never been fulfilled, although every inducement was held out for the promotion of that desirable object. During the ensuing decade some progress was made in house-building, farming and fruit culture, especially during the Governorship of Mr. Lushington, who was an enthusiastic believer in its possibilities and helped them onward by official grants, the construction of roads, and other means. But it was not until the end of the thirties, when the lower valleys and the Wynaad became the centre of extensive coffee-growing operations, that a definite future dawned for the Nilgiris. Tea and cinchona appeared later. Orcharding upon English principles from which so much was anticipated in its early days has practically died out, as there are now but few good gardens on the hills.

The social side of Ootacamund's story, to which a good many pages of this interesting book are naturally devoted, commences from the period of Lord Elphinstone's Governorship, some seventy years ago, as he was the first of the Madras rulers to reside there during the summer, and there is an amusing description of his conflict with the Directors who protested against his temporary abandonment of the capital on the sea coast. One of his residences is now known as Bombay House—it still belongs to the estate of our late Police Commissioner, Sir Frank Souter—, and another in an adjoining valley is at present one of the stations of the Basel Mission. From Elphinstone's day the place practically became the summer location of the Government of the Southern Presidency, as each of his successors contrived to escape to it from enervating Madras, although this exodus was not officially recognised and permitted by the Home authorities until the end of the sixties. It may be remembered that Lord Lawrence was the first Viceroy who pleaded successfully for the advantages of a migration to the hills from Calcutta, and during his rule Simla was constituted the headquarters of the Government of India for six months of the year. Similar concessions were claimed and allowed in Madras, and from the early seventies Ootacamund expanded rapidly, a palatial residence being erected for the Governor, and a handsome block of buildings for the Secretariat. When Lord Roberts was Commander-in-Chief the headquarters of the Presidency Army were also transferred thither and Poona is still regretting the more recent change which has resulted in its abandonment by the General and Staff of the Southern Division for the Nilgiris. As a corollary to these changes, the house accommodation of the station multiplied, its bazaars grew and it acquired a municipality with a lengthy schedule of taxations, while its population increased from a few thousands to a quarter of a lakh. It now ranks next to Simla, to which many prefer it as a health resort, and during the months when our two sanitaria are inaccessible, owing to the monsoon deluge, not a few Bombayites test the social and climatic possibilities of Ootacamund which is now linked to the Indian railway system. To such pilgrims in quest of relaxation amidst picturesque environments Sir Frederick Price's pages will appeal strongly, and besides the inducements he depicts it may be mentioned that the Nilgiris are not subject to earthquakes or landslips, features which detract from the quiet enjoyments of their Himalayan rivals. It is equally useful as a contribution to the literature dealing with the evolution of modern hill-stations of which the old factors and their successors down to Malcolm's and Bentinck's eras had no conception, and the moral that may be deduced from its story is that harassed administrators will never willingly abandon those salubrious heights during the summer solstice for the iced drinks and punkahs of the plains, although our own Governor is, we believe, about to set an example of self abnegation which might be followed with useful results elsewhere.

A VETERAN SCOTCH PHILOSOPHER.

THE Mail brings the news of the death of the aged and distinguished Scotch metaphysician Dr. James Hutchison Stirling. He was nearly ninety, but he continued his favourite studies till the last. When he was eighty he published what he thought to be his last work which was appropriately called "By way of a general conclusion so far." But the conclusion was not yet reached, for he wrote a book on the Categories four years later. Though an original thinker from the first it is somewhat strange that he was bred for the medical profession and went to South Wales to practise there. But he gave up the profession early and going to Germany he devoted himself eagerly to the study of philosophy. In 1865 he produced his greatest work called "The Secret of Hegel," in which he expounded in a masterly way for the first time the Hegelian system which had so much affected German and other European thought of the time. The influence of this work was very great at the time and for long afterwards, and even now, when books on Hegel are not so scarce, it retains its position. Only recently a twelfth edition appeared. A high authority says that it "opened up an unknown world to English readers and gave a powerful impulse to the study of philosophy generally; it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to find in the range of the literature of philosophy a higher masterpiece of exposition than this combination of erudition, analytic genius and perspicacity." This book marked the beginning of the period when Hegel had much influence on British thought and made the way clear for such later Oxford Hegelians as Hill Green and Edward Caird. Later in another masterly work on Kant he showed that Hegel's philosophy was but a development into full and final shape of Kant's system, while at the same time he connected Kant with Hume and demonstrated that the latter Scotch thinker had already propounded if not answered the central problem of the critical philosopher. When Dr. Stirling began his labours philosophical speculation was dominated by Sir William Hamilton whose influence was really enormous during his lifetime. Nearly ten years after his death, almost simultaneously two vigorous blows were dealt to this influence, one in England by John Stuart Mill and the other in Scotland by Dr. Stirling, who assaulted Hamilton's doctrine of perception in a trenchant book which is a fine specimen of his controversial method. He translated and annotated in a very readable manner the excellent handbook of the history of philosophy by Schwegler, a work which is very widely used, it being at present in its twelfth edition. He also crossed swords with Professor Huxley whose famous essay on the physical basis of life containing his hypothesis of protoplasm he searchingly examined. He attacked about the same time Whewell and Robertson Smith for their erroneous statements regarding Hegel's relations to Newton's philosophy. When by Lord Gifford's munificent bequest to the four Scottish Universities, lectureships were established for the philosophical study of religion, Dr. Stirling was unanimously chosen to give the first Gifford Lectures in 1888 by the University of Edinburgh, the late Professor Max Muller being simultaneously selected by that of Glasgow to commence the series in the latter University. In these lectures he considered natural theology in its relation to the history of philosophy. He also wrote on literature, as his essays on Macaulay, Tennyson and others show, and even published some poetry. He was a Hegelian both in philosophy and also in theology and maintained that one could be a devout Christian without giving up Hegelianism. Dr. Stirling's influence was very great, and several younger thinkers in Scotland owe their first impulse in speculative matters to his works.

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE delay, which if rumour be true, is little less than chicanery on the part of Chinese officials, in the construction of the Canton-Hankow Railway is so great that it is likely to have a very bad effect on European relations with the Celestial Empire. Already England and France have stood aside in the matter of the loan and a German syndicate has gained thereby. That it is a safe investment under these circumstances is probable, for there is little doubt that the securing of the loan and with it certain semi-political rights will be gratifying to Germany, which fact is patent from the unnecessary communique issued in Berlin stating that the Government has nothing to do with the loan. A second result is that Peking is somewhat disturbed and we have not yet heard that the final contract for the loan has been subscribed. The future of the line is anything but promising. Over and over again it has been stated that all the difficulties which have beset the line through Kwangtung and Kwangsei and also through Hupeh and Honan had been settled and that the engineers had been ordered to carry on the work in earnest; but new obstacles have always arisen and the line is proceeding so slowly that it is almost at a standstill. It was hoped, however, that when H. E. Chang Chih-tung was appointed Superintendent of the Railway, a fresh impetus would be given to the project. That opinion was based on the ground that His Excellency regarded the Canton-Hankow line as one of his pet godchildren and had even declared himself to be its strenuous supporter. The events which occurred last year, when the Imperial Court was plunged into mourning, withdrew attention from the undertaking in the two Kwang Provinces, and for a time it was utterly neglected. Chang Chih-tung was too busily engaged, in safeguarding his own position and defeating intrigues to attend to a matter which had already been deferred so long. At last it seems that some kind of action is emanating from the Superintendent and it is stated that eighty per cent. of the amount due on the second call on the shares has been paid, but this is an insignificant amount in comparison with the work to be done, and the foreign loan which Germany wants to advance in place of the British and Chinese Corporation is the only solution of an ancient problem. But Peking is perturbed at the Franco-British attitude and the present signs of activity may quite possibly give place to the former state of apathy.

IT is understood that Sir George Clarke's visit to Simla will be for the month of May and until the Poona season commences in June.

A FURTHER instalment of "the log of the Muriel" will appear in our issue of Tuesday. The voyage from Port Said to Patras will be described.

MR. L. G. EVANS officiates as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh during the absence of Mr. Chamier on leave.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Murray Hammick, C.S.I., C.I.E., left Madras for Ootacamund on Thursday.

IT has been ruled that Indian volunteers are eligible to compete for the "Empire Cup."

CAPTAIN W. T. Layard, 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment, died in Ceylon on the 11th instant of abscess on the liver.

THE Government of Madras has sanctioned the distribution of Rs. 11,45,933 among various Local Boards in the Presidency for educational purposes.

A meeting to inaugurate the National Health Association of India will be held at the residence of the Maharaja of Darbhanga this (Friday) afternoon.

A RESPECTABLE Mahomedan resident of Howrah was charged with possessing an air gun without a license, and fined Rs. 10 on Thursday by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, the gun to be detained in Court till he obtained a license.

THE portrait of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, subscribed for on his leaving Bombay a year ago, to be hung in the High Court, has been painted by Sir William Orchardson, and will be exhibited in the forthcoming Academy.

THE GOLF WIDOW.

By M. A. Adamson.

[COPYRIGHT.]

To advise the girl about to marry a confirmed golfer "Don't!" is about as likely to be useful as advice on such a point generally is. She will go her ways. For in marrying, if not in giving in marriage, men and maidens think of the brief present, and not of the long future. And her illusion is pardonable. The golfer in love—that is, the golfer when not a golfer—is frequently a charming fellow. The skeleton is in the cupboard; he has lost the key, even forgotten, so he says, that there was ever anything inside. Certainly there is nothing that he will ever want to take out again. Why should she look in? Now, he has something so vastly much more pleasant to look upon even than the loveliest brassey ever made by man! His clubs may grow dull, even rusty, in their well-worn bag. Let them. The girl will be foolishly flattered when he assures her (and he thinks that he means it!) that she has killed his enthusiasm for the royal and ancient game. Little does she know. The ancient is biding his time. He has vast experience of such cases: he can afford to wait. It has all been said before. Few even of the most ardent golfers have not, at one time, believed that they had found an occupation more satisfactory than the finest links can offer, and felt certain that it would prove permanently so. That is what they say, at any rate. But their words grow more emphatic as their convictions begin to wane: they will not enter into the contemplation of spending the wedding tour anywhere within ten miles of a links, and speak with scorn of such as care for nothing but athletics. But when illusions have to be fostered they are ceasing to be robust. Even the most credulous of brides must begin to have suspicions when already during the honeymoon she begins to notice a curious restlessness in her companion. Jack will be constantly executing strange movements with his walking stick or her parasol on the lawn in front of the rose covered cottage where they are staying. Stones on the seashore will exercise a curious attraction upon him. He will be found practising a remarkable stance in front of the looking-glass; and he is quite ready to give her the literary solumn of the day-old newspaper, while he studies the athletic page. She laughs. She may laugh, for she does not understand; but Jack is on the way to being himself again.

If they are looking for a house in the neighbourhood of London, an odd preoccupation of his will puzzle her: a queer predilection for certain outlying and often, superficially, unattractive suburbs: incredible hankering after Ealing or Richmond, wayward glances towards Walton Heath and Surrey downs, or even towards the wilderness of the north. Totteridge and Mid-Surrey alike are but names to her as yet. She is surprised at his comparative indifference to long daily journeys, and his new desire to spend the week-end in decent air. The time of illusion is short-lived. Her education proceeds rapidly. If Jack be one of the majority of office slaves, tied to a dull desk for the best hours of every day, he will go off by his early train or tube, or bus every morning in the week, and not return till dinner. She will grin and bear all that this means as best she may, consoling herself with the thought, "Never mind there are Saturday and Sunday to spend together." It does not take her long to learn how ill-founded is such a consolation. Jack is a golfer. Newly married, he may return on Saturday evening in time for supper, or, if it rain very hard, appear at five o'clock tea with curiously muddy trousers; but after six months Saturday's dinner will be reduced to "something on a tray." The maid will no longer ask, "How long are you going to wait for the master, mum?" in exasperating tones. Saturday will be tacitly abandoned; it dwindles rapidly from an afternoon and evening to a long evening; from a long evening to a very short one; and then to no evening at all. Soon it differs from the rest of the week only in being a longer day of solitude. The man who golfs seems by some strange law of his being to be also a born devotee of bridge or billiards. Neither rain nor darkness dulls the fascination of the clubhouse; it claims him when the links have set him free.

The girl, whether "sensible" or not, will, after a longer or shorter period of misery, cease to cry herself to sleep on Saturday nights—(Jack does not like tears)—she will resolve instead to be more than usually charming to Jack in the morning. (Such is his reward!) She still hopes, though less securely than she did yesterday, that even if Saturday has to go, they will have Sunday together.

At first Jack goes to church with her on Sunday mornings and sleeps in the drawing-room after lunch. One day he says "If I am in that hot air all morning I ought to get a little exercise in the afternoon," and he strolls off after an early lunch in un-Sundified garments. But the morning is a much better time for play than the afternoon, and the day comes when her little heart sinks as he puts on the old flannel suit or the new knickerbockers, and discards the linen for the flannel collar. At breakfast he is cheerfully casual; with a few sidelong glances at the clock. A quarter to ten.

"You don't mind, dear? I promised to be on the tee by ten;"

If her face falls, he will think her a spoil-sport, so she smiles; and that smile seals her destruction. Next time if she protest he will talk about apron strings. She is committed to acquiescence. Jack goes off rejoicing, swinging his stick in the now familiar manner and rattling the little white "Colonels" in his pocket.

There is nothing to be done. She knows it. Golfers are born; they do not wish to change their natures; and their wives are doomed. There is a rival in their husband's affections whose fascinations age cannot wither nor custom stale. The process is gradual, but sure. Soon the holidays will be spent at some intolerably excellent links; a golfer's paradise, i.e., an inferno of boredom for everybody else; a place whose single attractive stretch of cliff or down is appropriated to one sacred purpose and closed to the profane; and which has nothing else to offer save an immense hotel, emptied during the day-time of its population, who retire early to bed in order to be fresh for to-morrow. If the wife admit the extremity of her *ennui*, she can only stay at home to be pitied by the maid, or admit defeat by going to her people. The more she cares for her husband, the drearier her plight.

And the golfer's enthusiasm does not wane. If Jack is off his game the explanation is that he doesn't have enough practice. What can one do on two days a week? Of course, a round can be managed in the light summer evenings.

If he is in form, on the other hand, he must play all the more assidnously in order to keep up his standard. In either case, more play is what he wants. If he feel stale, the cure is a change of links.

Nor do incidental advantages repay his wife for obvious sacrifices. Jack may be a clever fellow; but he has no time for intelle friends, and as to the men he plays wi probably does not care enough about the bring them home or introduce them to his They are all right to play golf with; but unless she is a fool, she will not, from idea that it will bring them together, try play herself. Even should she play well, only gain will lie in her own satisfaction. J will regard a game with her as so much loss time. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred gard a woman as a nuisance on the links; t keener golfers they are, the more certainly w they do so. If she is wise, she will avoid t club-house.

And the grievance is not one to be enjoye If Jack suspects it, he will consider himself ill used, not her; and at the best will ask, in a aggrieved tone:

"I suppose you would like me to give up golf altogether and ruin my health!"

There is no joy in accepting as a sacrifice what ought to be a mutual delight. What can she say! Only:

"Of course not, darling."

P. AND O'S. NEWEST PALACE

Arrival of the "Morea" in Bombay.

THE largest passenger ship which has ever entered Bombay harbour steamed in yesterday morning when the new P. and O. liner "Morea," the biggest and latest built passenger boat in the Company's service, brought in the Home mails of April 2nd. The "Morea" has been put upon both the Indian and Australian services, and in coming to Bombay was making her second voyage, the first having been to Sydney. She will remain in the harbour until Saturday, the 24th inst., when she will sail again for London. She experienced fine weather on her run to Bombay, and occupied the usual mail-boat time of 22 days.

The "Morea," over which a "Bombay Gazette" representative was shown shortly after her passengers had disembarked, is not only the largest steamer which the P. and O. Company have, but she has been fitted in an up-to-date and luxurious manner. She contains several of the most recent improvements in the equipment of passenger ships, which have not yet been introduced in any others of the fleet. She was built at Glasgow by Messrs. Barclay Curle and Co. and was launched on August 15th last. She made her first trial trip in the Firth of Clyde, on Nov. 2, and on being taken over by the Company, was, as has been mentioned, sent on her first voyage to Australia. She has accommodation for 609 passengers, 400 in the first-class and 200 in the second. She can take 5,960 tons of cargo, and 1,745 tons of bunker coal, while there is space for 2,490 tons of insulated or frozen cargo, which is fitted with Haslden dry-air refrigerating machines.

Her length is 560 feet, her breadth 61 1-4 feet and her depth 38 feet. She has a gross tonnage of 11,000 and her engines have an indicated horse-power of 15,000. She is fitted with quadruple expansion engines of four cylinders, of 31, 44, 61, and 87 inches diameter respectively, and with a 54 inch stroke. Her boiler pressure is 215lbr. to the square inch. She is capable of maintaining a speed of 18 knots an hour, and when doing so consumes 149 tons of coal per day, while she has reached a speed of 19·1 knots. She is fitted with the most up-to-date plant for generating electricity, having six Belliss Morcom's electric light engines. This is an improved type, which cannot be found on any other boat of the line. Four of them, the number usually kept working, can supply 1,500 lamps, while the remaining two engines are in reserve. But the chief novelty amongst the "Morea's" machinery is the Stone's patent ash expeller, which throws out the ashes from the bottom of the ship without annoyance. Before the introduction of this new machine the most modern plant was an ejector which threw the ashes out at the ship's bows. Consequently when there was any head wind dust and ash were blown back on to the decks and caused a good deal of inconvenience.

Turning to the passenger accommodation, there are dining, smoking and music rooms in each class, while for the first class there is an additional lounge, which will not be found on any other P. and O. boat. This is a smoking divan for the use of smokers of both sexes. It is a large room most comfortabley upholstered and decorated with white panelling and embossed work in gold. The remaining passengers' saloons are all fitted with oak. The music room in the first-class portion of the boat is a very handsome apartment, richly upholstered and with frescoed ceiling and a stained glass skylight. Both dining saloons are very roomy and cool, that of the first-class seating 312 passengers, while the second-class saloon takes the full complement of passengers, 200, at one sitting. There are four decks, the main, spar, hurricane, and promenade decks, and very ample space for promenading is provided. There are first class cabins, containing some three and others two berths on all four decks, but the second class cabins are all on the main deck. These are of white wood with mahogany fittings. The cabins in both classes are furnished exactly alike, the only difference between first and second being that the former are larger. There is a plentiful number of bath rooms conveniently situated, and every inside bath-room is fitted with an electric fan. Arrangements too have been made on this boat to have water laid on to every cabin, so that any passenger can set the taps running at any hour of the day or night.

The "Morea" also boasts an electrically driven laundry which is employed in washing for the passengers, as well as cleansing the ship's linen. The man in charge told our representatives it was capable of washing 2,000 "ship's pieces" per day besides passengers' clothing. What quantity of the latter could be undertaken he was unable to estimate, but the laundry was able to earn £30 or £40 a week at the prices which the Company had adopted. These ranged from 2d. for a collar and 6d. for a shirt to 9d. for a blouse and two shillings for a dressing gown. In the two large galleys are electric potato-peelers, which very rapidly remove the jackets, by contact with a rapidly revolving plate with a roughened uneven surface. This takes off all the peel, leaving only the "eyes" to be cut out by hand, and has this advantage for the passengers, that it enables the potatoes to be peeled on the day they are to be cooked instead of the night before and thus they lose none of their starch. An electric plate-washer and dryer is also carried. There are two rooms for the Sea Post Office, which employs one mail officer, 15 sorters and 13 packers. One, a permanent room, is used for sorting letters, while the second, which is convertible into cabins, can be used if required for the sorting of newspapers and magazines. The ship also has her barber's shop and printing press.

The "Morea", which is manned by a crew of 360 officers and men, is commanded by Captain W. L. Brown, who before coming to the new liner was in the "Himalaya."

"APROPOS" of the famous signal to Lord Charles Beresford at Alexandria, (writes a correspondent, an officer in the fleet at the bombardment told me that "Well done, Condor," was not at the time suposed to represent the whole of the Admiral's feelings on the subject. The Condor was delegated to the important duty of transmitting the signals of the Admiral to the commanding officer of the second squadron, which was hidden from view round a point in the sea-front at Alexandria. Lord Charles performed his rather tame duty for a time but ultimately got tired of inaction. He had, too, a number of newspaper correspondents aboard, and perhaps desired to give them a taste of fighting. At any rate he left his signalling and moved inshore, and commenced to fire at the Marabout batteries, which did not offer a vigorous defence, and which, therefore, his little gunboat may have been said to have very easily "silenced." My friend added that Lord Charles Beresford's greatest service was rendered as commandant of the Naval Police on shore after the bombardment and the evacuation of Alexandria by Arabi. He put down incendiarism and looting with a very strong hand. On that occasion, too, Sir John Fisher, who was flag-captain to Admiral Seymour, constructed and commanded the first armoured train ever used in British warfare.

THE TROUBLE IN TURKEY.

ANOTHER ARMENIAN MASSACRE.

Rupture of Parties Increasing.

SEDITION AT SALONIKA.

CIVIL WAR SEEMS IMPENDING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Consular reports from Mersina received in Constantinople give details of a massacre of Armenians owing to the murder of two Moslems. The Christian communities are appealing for help.

Nazim Pasha, whose appointment as Minister of War, caused a Cabinet crisis in a former Turkish Ministry, has been appointed to command the Constantinople Army Corps. He has been entrusted with the difficult task of restoring discipline among the troops who, on Tuesday last, discarded their Young Turkish officers. The guards at Yildiz, who were recently sent to the provinces at the instance of the Committee of Union and Progress, have been ordered to return. The Young Turks acknowledge that they blundered in disregarding the religious sentiments of the soldiers and people.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The attack on the Armenians took place at Adana and not at Mersina. Order was quickly restored. Only ten were killed.

Though Constantinople was generally quiet yesterday, the Marines created a demonstration, objecting to the new Minister of Marine. They also arrested and conveyed to Yildiz, and eventually lynched there, the commander of a cruiser who had ordered his guns to be trained on the Palace on Tuesday, with a view to supporting the Committee of Union and Progress.

Edhem Pasha and Nazim Pasha made a tour of the barracks yesterday, exhorting the soldiers to show obedience to their officers. They were well received.

The Young Turk Committee at Salonika refuses to acknowledge the new Government, and is preparing for a desperate resistance, supported by the people and the Third Army Corps. The latter threatens to march to Constantinople, unless the previous situation is restored, and is communicating with the Army Corps at Adrianople with a view to co-operation.

LATER.

Turkey appears to be on the brink of a Civil War.

A battalion of troops, supporting the Committee of Union and Progress at Szionika, started by rail last night for Constantinople. Another battalion leaves to-day and others are preparing.

Enver Bey and Hakki Bey, Attaches at Berlin and Vienna, who are the prime leaders of the Committee, are travelling post haste to Salonika.

The Committee of Union and Progress insists on the support of the Second Army Corps at Adrianople, but this is seemingly doubtful.

The leaders of the Committee at Constantinople have mostly escaped.

AUSTRALIA AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

Whole-hearted Support.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The "Times" states that the Common wealth has cabled to the Admiralty that, in any emergency, the whole of its naval forces will be placed unreservedly under the Admiralty.

PROTECTION OF PHILIPPINE INDUSTRIES.

New Tariff Proposed.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

President Taft has sent a message to Congress proposing the adaptation of the Philippine Tariff to the new Federal tariff with a view to the protection of the Philippine industries.

THE SALVAGE FROM THE "MAHRATTA."

LONDON, APRIL 16.

More jute and rice from the "Mahratta" is salved yesterday.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Craven Stakes.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The race for the Craven Stakes was run at Newmarket to-day with the following result:—

Howick.....1
Royal Escort.....2
Gut Freund.....3

Nine ran. The Race was won by two lengths, a length and a half separating the second and the third.

Betting at the start was:—

10 to 1 against Howick.
100 to 6 against Royal Escort.
10 to 1 against Gut Freund.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The latest betting on the City and Suburban is as follows:—

100 to 15 against Dean Swift.
8 to 1 against Lafayette
8 to 1 against Ebor
100 to 9 against Monitor
100 to 8 against Primer and Simonson.
100 to 6 against Ballot.

DISTURBANCES AT PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Case against Mr. Devlin.

EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Magistrate has dismissed the charge against Mr. Devlin, who was summoned under the new Bill for punishing disturbances at public meetings, for disturbing the Nationalist Convention at Dublin. The Magistrate held that the charges were exaggerated.

MARRIAGE OF LORD DALMENY.

The Union of the Season.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Lord Dalmeny was married to Miss Dorothy Grosvenor at St. Paul's Knightsbridge to-day. The bride and bridegroom were recipients of many priceless presents, including gifts from Their Majesties and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

SOCIETY MARRIAGE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Mr. Charles Hoare, the banker, was married to Lady Lepel Griffin at St. Margaret's to-day.

RESIGNATION OF AN M. P.

Invitation to Lord Charles Beresford.

LONDON, APRIL 15

Mr. Batty Langley, M.P., has resigned his seat on the ground of ill-health and Lord Charles Beresford has been asked to stand.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Envoy Received at Tsarskoe-selo.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Tsar received and entertained at lunch the Japanese Envoy, Prince Kuni, at Tsarskoe-selo yesterday, and conferred on him the Order of St. Andrew.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

Slump in the Market.

EXCITEMENT OF COTTON DEALERS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Telegrams from Chicago state that the Wheat Market slumped heavily yesterday.

Mr. Patten, who made large profits by his corner, bought frantically for the purpose of checking the fall.

The Cotton Market at New York was wildly excited on rumours that Mr. Patten was buying cotton.

TEA AND THE BUDGET.

Huge Withdrawals from Bond

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Immense quantities of tea are being withdrawn from bond for fear of an increase in the duty.

M. ISVOLSKY'S REPORTED RESIGNATION.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

Persistent reports are current in St. Petersburg that M. Isvolsky has resigned, and that the Conservative leader, M. Goremykin, has been appointed as his successor.

TWO BRAHMINS ARRESTED IN POONA.

Fergusson College Professor in Trouble.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 16.

Under telegraphic instructions received from Gwalior, two Brahmins of the New English School in Poona were to-day arrested by the Railway Police on their return from Gwalior and placed before Mr. H. L. Cross, City Magistrate. Their names are Luximon Hari Bedekar, aged 17, and Vishvanath Hari Bedekar, aged 15.

It is alleged that the the brothers are concerned in some serious offence at Gwalior, but as the offence was not specified nor the warrant received from Gwalior they were released on-bail in two sureties of Rs. 1,000 individually in each case. The two students were staying with Professor Kolhatkar of the Fergusson College, (their uncle, in consequence of which the Police searched the Professor's house and took possession of certain books, papers, photos, etc.

FORT SANDEMAN.

Dacoits Recognised as Sulei-man Khels.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

A correspondent states that early this month an Officer of the Survey of India was in camp about 40 miles from Fort Sandeman, when he noticed half a dozen Pathans, who, on observing him, behaved in a suspicious manner. He accordingly instructed his escort to arrest the men and this was done. The men turned out to be Suleiman Khels and they had in their possession four Martini Henry rifles, bearing the Government stamp with about Rs. 500 and other loot. They were handed over to the Tehsildar who had set out in pursuit of them in consequence of some thefts committed on the previous day.

AGARPARA BOMB OUTRAGES.

Another Find on the Railway.

VICTIMS IMPROVING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

The finding is reported of yet another live bomb on the railway line not far from the Agarpara Station of the E. B. S. Railway where the last outrage occurred. Particulars are not yet in.

Of the three persons injured in the Agarpara bomb outrage, and who were sent to the Barrackpore Hospital for treatment, two were discharged yesterday—Brojo Mohan Banerjee of Sripat and Bangshi Nath Pal of Naihati. The condition of the other man is still said to be precarious.

PROPOSED MINTO MEMORIAL.

Loyalty of Lahore Mahomedans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE APRIL 16.

The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam of Lahore, in commemoration of the Viceroy's visit to the Islamia College, have started a Minto Memorial Fund for raising a building to be called "Minto Munzil" and to consist of a gymnasium pavilion, a council room and a book depot. The estimated cost is Rs. 40,000 and the proposal is that the memorial should come not from an individual but from the community and that consequently no single individual contribution above the sum of Rs. 1,000 should be accepted.

TWO PROPOSED NEWSPAPERS IN MYSORE.

Permission for Publication Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

A telegram to the "Statesman" dated Bangalore, 16th instant, states:—

The Mysore Government has declined to grant permission to Chokappa Hebbar to edit and publish an Anglo-Vernacular paper to be called the "Mysore Marrow." They also declined to grant permission to Ramchandra Rao to start an Anglo-Kannada paper to be called the "Mysore Patriot."

In the former case the applicant is a young man in his teens, reading in the Matriculation class. The Government have reason to think that the applicant has been put forward as a nominal editor, the real persons concerned in the enterprise remaining in the background. In the latter case the applicant is a young man of about 20 without any of the literary qualifications needed for editing and conducting a respectable newspaper. The Government also have reason to think the applicant is a mere name lender and has been put forward as an ostensible editor by persons who, for various reasons, wish to keep their connection with the enterprise in the background.

CASE AGAINST BENGALEE STUDENTS.

"Dangerous Persons."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

The Bengalee youth, Satyendro Nath Bhattacharjee, who was arrested some time ago at the Poradah Station, Eastern Bengal State Railway, as some papers, containing a formula for the manufacture of bombs and other explosives, were alleged to have been found in his possession, has now been sent up, together with seven other young Bengalee students, all of whom are respectably connected, being sons of local lawyers and medical practitioners, to take their trial before Mr. Vaz, District Magistrate, Rungpur, as dangerous persons.

After the present case is over it is intended by the Police to send up Satyendro on a fresh charge under the Explosives Act.

GUN-RUNNING TO THE FRONTIER.

Caravan Reaches Ghazni.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

It is reported that a large caravan of breech-loading rifles and ammunition reached Ghazni lately. These arms were as usual supplied by gun-runners, working between Muscat and the Mekran Coast.

The caravan was a venture of Nur Mahomed, the well-known Kuchi trader in Afghanistan, and it travelled via Persian, Baluchistan and Seistan, presumably under a strong escort. It is believed that other Khafilas are on their way to the Eastern Afghanistan Frontier.

UNWELCOME POLICE ATTENTION.

Annoyance to a Lawyer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

Mr. P. Mitter, one of the senior Counsel for the defence in the Alipere bomb case, writes to the "Indian Daily News" complaining of the annoyance to which both he and his family were exposed by the attentions of four Police spies, who have settled near his residence. Some of these follow him about and others cause annoyance by their frequent appearance at his house while he is away.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

On return from a course of military training, Captain A. Gardiner, R. E., is posted to officiate as Deputy Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Captain W. K. Russell, R. E., as Executive Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and Captain H. E. C. Cowie, R. E., as Executive Engineer, Ganges Bridge Project.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Azizuddin, Deputy Commissioner, is transferred from Berar to the Central Provinces.

Captain J. S. Horton, I. M. S. is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Hare, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Bengal and Assam, has nine months' leave from next Thursday.

Lieutenant J. H. Henderson reverts to Military employ.

Captain N. H. Hume, I. M. S., is posted for employment in the Jail department, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

Mr. L. M. Parlett is gazetted to officiate on the bench of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, vice Justice Irwin, from the 26th instant to the 5th September next.

Rai Kumudini Kanta Banarji is nominated an ordinary Fellow of the Calcutta University.

The appointment of Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, to be Chief Justice of Bengal, is notified.

Revised rules for the wearing of uniform by officers in civil employ are notified.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Carter is transferred from Burma to officiate as Conservator of Forests, Eastern Circle, Eastern Bengal and Assam.

An exchange between Mr. J. C. Carroll and Mr. J. H Waddingham is notified.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. H. Prenter is posted as Assistant Comptroller, Central Provinces.

Colonel G. N. Porter, Mint Master, Calcutta, has six weeks' leave, Captain G. H. Willis to act.

Mr. M. K. Ghatale officiates as Comptroller, India Treasuries, Mr. J. A. Robertson officiates as Comptroller-General from 2nd inst.

Mr. M. S. D. Butler is re-posted to the Foreign Department, and Mr. R. Oakden to the United Provinces.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Stephen officiates as Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, vice Mr. Gorman on leave.

Mr. I. G. J. Hamilton acts as Postmaster General, Eastern Bengal and Assam, vice Mr. Sheridan on one year's leave.

Mr. Clarke, Deputy Director General, Post Office, India, has eight months' leave; Mr. H. N. Hutchinson to act for him, and Mr. Hannyngton to receive an officiating step.

Mr. P. G. Rogers officiates as Postmaster General, Central Circle.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Resaldar-Major Abdul Karim Khan, Viceroy's Body-Guard, to be Indian A. D. C. to the Viceroy and Resaldar-Major Abdul Aziz, 5th Cavalry, to be Hon. Indian A.D.C.

It is notified that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to gazette the appointment of Mr. J. M. Weir as Chemist to the Cordite Factory at Aruvankadu.

Capt. W. C. Anderson has six months' leave home and Major H. DeV. Harvest and Major R. R. Vaughan have extensions of leave at home for three and six months respectively.

Indian Army Promotions.—Lieutenant Hardwicke Holderness to be Captain.

I. M. S.—F. R. Ozzard, A. R. S. Anderson, J. T. Calvert, W. S. P. Ricketts, C. M. Moore, E. Jennings, A. G. Hendley G. W. Jenney and C. J. Hudson to be Captains.

The following I. S. M. D. officers receive a step each.—E. J. Murphy, R. G. Babonau, H. G. C. Mills, E. G. A. Prins, W. St. M. Heffernan, C. R. W. Bancroft, W. T. White, H. W. V. Cox and H. J. Galloway.

Major C. H. L. Palk, I. M. S., retires from the first proximo.

Captain G. H. Vaughan Sawyer is transferred to the Temporary Half-Pay List.

Major E. W. Ewatt retires from the 6th proximo.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major G. A. Robertson to be Deputy Secretary, Military Finance Department, India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander C. S. Hickman to act vice Beauchamp as Surveyor-in-charge, Marine Survey of India, and Commander N. F. J. Wilson to act as Port Officer, Karachi, vice Hewett on seven months' leave.

Engineer W. C. Constable is appointed Engineer-in-Chief, Bombay Dockyard Factory, vice Philipps.

Sub-Lieut. F. V. Wilson is permitted to retire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. D. Strong, Rajputana Imperial Service Cavalry, has four months' leave.

The appointment of Mr. Andrew Yale as Acting Consul-General for Sweden at Calcutta is recognised.

TRANSFER OF TERRITORY.

From Central Provinces to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

It is notified in the "Gazette of India" that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Nagur, Albaka and Cherla taluqas, which now form part of the Central Provinces, shall, from 1st July next, cease to be subject to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and become subject to the Government of Madras.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, the Chief Justice designate of Bengal, in succession to Sir Francis Maclean, arrived in Bombay by the English mail steamer yesterday morning, and left for Calcutta a few hours later. He was widely known and esteemed as Chief Justice of Bombay before his appointment to the India Council; and several of his Bombay friends met him at the Victoria Terminus and presented him with bouquets of flowers. An hour was agreeably spent by Sir Lawrence in conversation with old friends, among whom were Sir Basil Scott, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. Narotum Morarji Gokaldas, Mr. Cohen, Mr. N. Roberts, Mr. T. R. Kotewal, Mr. S. S. Setlur, Mr. L. A. Shah, Mr. S. G. Raje, Mr. J. D. Framji, Mr. L. A. Shah, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, etc.

WHEN the Madras High Court closes next week for the vacation the Chief Justice, Justices Wallis, Miller, Munro and Sankaran Nair will leave for England. Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim will be the Vacation Judge and will sit with Mr. Justice Benson to hear referred trials and other urgent bench cases.

ALGY AND I GO A POT HUNTING.

"Look here Selina," said Algy, throwing aside the morning paper, which he had been carefully studying, "I see there is a tennis tournament on at Varese next week. What do you say to running over and removing some of those tin cans?"

"What tin cans?" I asked innocently.

"Oh idiot child," said Algy loftily, "I mean cups and things."

"Oh all right" I answered crossly, "but I don't know how you're going to do it, 'cos you're not the least likely to win anything at tennis; but of course there's just a chance they'd give you something to go away"

"Way?" asked Algy, who is, I am afraid, a little dense. Poor old Algy, he can't play for nuts; and the pathetic part of it is he thinks he is the coming man in the tennis world. I know better, though I shouldn't care to tell him so.

"Yes" soliloquized Algy, lying back in his chair and closing his eyes, "I can see myself on the prize-giving day, the envy and admiration of all beholders, clothed in immaculate flannels, wearing my new green hat, going up to receive from the hands of some fair damsel a small reward, say a cigarette case, no—"as you were"—*not* a cigarette case, a cup, *the* cup in fact, for I mean to win the championship of Varese." . . .

"Steady on old man" I gasped. "Yes," said Algy, rising with sudden determination, and seizing a racket, "I shall go and practise this minute on that bit of blank wall behind the hen-run."

The shades of night were falling before anything more was seen of Algy; and when he did come in, he went straight to bed. The minute she heard of this, Dolly my sister, who has had nursing lessons, and is most frightfully keen on giving first aid to the wounded, and all that, rushed off for blankets and hot water bottles; and when she had collected enough she took them up to Algy's room. "Poor old boy," I thought to myself, "now he's in for it."

Two minutes later there was a weird rumbling sound, and the house was shaken to its foundations. Mistaking it for another Messina earthquake, I was preparing to flee, when I saw it was only Dolly, who isn't exactly thin, coming down the stairs three at a time.

"Hullo, what's the matter?" I asked. "I don't quite know, but something's wrong with Algy; his weight must have gone down at least eight pounds, and he is looking all blue and transparent like a Bombay Duck. I can't find the right treatment for him in here," and she waved a book in my face, a dreadful little work which tells you the shortest, quickest and best way of getting rid of your relations, under the name of "Don't be done by the Doctor."

I explained to Dolly that Algy—the future champion of Varese—had been practising back-handers in the hen-run since nine in the morning, so his retiring early and looking blue was hardly to be wondered at.

Dolly seemed a little disappointed I thought, but perhaps I was wrong.

Next week Algy and I started off for Varese. I can't say I enjoyed the journey much, 'cos after Algy had paid duty on my glad rags three times, he turned peevish and wouldn't talk. It was only when I put my head out of the window, and remarked that we were just arriving at another frontier station, that he started again. He said an awful lot, and was still talking about clothes and customs by the time we got to Varese. We tumbled out of the train and into the electric 'bus of the millionaires' hotel, Algy leaving special orders for his racket and green hat to follow up immediately.

We started off down the old cobble streets of Varese. It's the most fascinating thing in ancient Italian towns, I know. All the rich Milanese three hundred years ago had their villas there; and now some of the old houses and surrounding gardens are things that haunt you in your dreams by night and make you break the tenth commandment by day. When we got to the hotel Algy and I had a difference of opinion over the rooms. I wanted the one Napoleon's grandmother slept in; but as it cost ten francs extra a day, and he was paying, I could not really press the point. But I did want it.

Algy went down and entered his name on the tennis list for everything. "Oh Lord," I groaned as I inspected it some ten minutes after, and saw that most of the best Italian players were down, "if only Algy would sprain his ankle."

There were heaps of nice people in the hotel. One charming American heiress and her Momma, who came from Chicago; an entire Scotch clan who thought they owned the place—there were about five girls belonging to it, who all talked in loud voices at the same time about nothing that could be of the least interest to anybody. Still, there was no doubt they could play tennis. Their mother had thoughtfully provided a handsome prize for one of them to win in the Ladies' singles, which seemed a good and suitable arrangement. However, another girl won it this time which rather upset their calculations. Life is full of disappointments.

Then there were a lot of Italians, who were awfully interested in Algy—and me. Evidently mistook us at first for a young married couple, so that evening after dinner when we were standing on the terrace in the moonlight, I suddenly felt Algy slip his arm tenderly about my waist. "Algy dear" I enquired anxiously, "aren't you feeling well?" But catching a wink from Algy and noticing two or three of them sidling by and casting oblique glances at us I tumbled to it, and played up gallantly. Waiting till they returned, I flung my arm round Algy's neck in the approved foreign 'mooning style. They giggled and said something to each other. But Algy seemed to think this was carrying realism too far. He removed my arm roughly and growled that after that I was to tell everyone I spoke to that I was here with my brother. Algy's sense of humour is so limited.

Next morning my little American friend took me off shopping; and confided in me that she thought my brother was a lovely man. 'Course I didn't tell Algy that: he is conceited enough already. Her name by the way is Ysabel. I expected it would be Cora or Sadie or something awful of that sort. She invited me to a Teddy-bear tea in the afternoon. I accepted gleefully. At four-thirty I went to the Red Salon she had engaged for the occasion. My Teddy-bear is a dear fat white thing called Skeezicks. Next to Ysabel's brown one, rejoicing in the name of Chuffy, it was quite the nicest there. Sad to say the tea party broke up early and in some disorder, because one of the Scotch girls got hold of a syphon and squirted Chuffy with soda water, which brought about a coolness between her and Chuffy's owner.

Algy was told off to amuse Momma while the tea party was in progress. I don't know what he did say; he may have darkly hinted that an aged uncle was all that stood between him and a title; or may be, he told about an aunt who was to have left him all her immense fortune, but hadn't (for the simplest of all reasons, she hadn't one.) But when Ysabel and I hunted them out after the bun-worry, they were sitting in an arbour gazing at Monte Rosa through a telescope, on the best of terms.

Momma promptly trotted me off to look at gold fish in a pond, which seemed to my disordered imagination at least half a mile away, leaving Algy explaining to Ysabel how much nicer it was and less tiring to the eyes to look at beautiful objects close up. I never did hanker after gold fish, but by the time Momma would let me off admiring this rather scabby lot, and enticing them to the surface with bread crumbs, I positively loathed the whole finny tribe. I was dying to be back with Ysabel and Algy; but when I did rejoin my beloved brother (in about three-quarters of an hour) the warmth of my reception was not what I felt I had a right to expect. Even Ysabel looked a wee wee bit sumphish.

After dinner someone suggested a visit to the Haunted Cave. Oh, but that was creepy and thrilly, I'd love to go on and tell you all about it right here, but I believe I will save that up, and also the account of our Algy's splendid, remarkable and wholly unexpected exploits on the tennis courts, for another day.

SELINA.

FRENCH DIAMOND-MAKER.

Arrested in Paris.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 16.

A "Pioneer" special London cablegram, dated the 15th instant, states that Lemoin, the Frenchman, who, a little more than a year ago, created a sensation in Europe by professing to be able to manufacture diamonds, and who disappeared after being prosecuted for fraud, has been arrested in Paris.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

Second Reading in the Commons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 2.

THE prevailing excitement in the country with reference to the Naval Question has drawn off attention from the situation in India. Mr. Rees tried hard to induce the Government to devote two sittings of the House of Commons to the debate on the second reading of the Councils Bill. The Prime Minister, however, hardened his heart, and when as the solitary occupant of the Treasury Bench he surveyed the almost empty Chamber as Mr. Buchanan poured out his eloquence, he must almost have regretted that he consented to one full sitting being given up to a discussion in which so little interest was manifested. "How is it," asks the Parliamentary correspondent of an evening paper, "that when the question of India is discussed in the House the majority of members show a clean pair of heels? A debate on a railway company attracts a far larger audience in the House than a discussion on the brightest jewel in the King's Crown." A cynic might answer by saying that it is because the greater part of the members have no soul about the parish pump, and that is true to a considerable extent, but on this occasion the dreary wastes were due to the not unnatural expectation that the speeches forthcoming would be largely a *rechauffe*, as they were. Moreover, lucid as he is, Mr. Buchanan lacks the magnetism of his chief, Lord Morley, who usually had a comparatively large House to listen to his Indian discourses before his translation to a serener place. Lord Morley paid his spokesman the compliment of coming to hear his speech—the first visit I think the Secretary of State has paid to the House of Commons since he became a peer—and in the gallery, sacred to the hereditary legislators, he had to keep him company Lord Wolverhampton, Lord Courtney and Lord Macdonnell, the last named of whom, by the way, has a prodigiously long letter in yesterday's "Times" tracing the evolution of the new reforms and reiterating his own views. No fewer than nine amendments to the motions for the second reading appeared on the notice paper, but only one, that of Lord Ronaldshay was actually proposed. It was in the following terms:—"That, in view of the wide and important differences between the proposals for the reform of Indian government embraced in the Indian Councils Bill, and those set forth in the despatch of the Government of India dated 1st October, 1908, this House declines to proceed with the discussion of the Bill until it is in possession of the views of the Government of India upon the alterations of their proposals which the Bill involves." The second on the list was in the name of Mr. J. C. O'Donnell and dealt with the concession of distinctive voting privilege to the Mahomedans which he regards as a departure from our rule of strict impartiality in religious matters. Five of the amendments submitted by Messrs. Mackarness, Alden, O'Grady, Hugh Law and Jeorge Gooch had a family likeness. They welcomed the extension of self-government in India but thought that it should be accompanied by releasing the deportees and by "a cessation of the practice of deporting and imprisoning His Majesty's subjects without charge or trial." Mr. Joynson Hicks, the gentleman who defeated Mr. Winston Churchill, wished to propose that the Bill be read a second time six months hence—in other words, that it be chucked out. The remaining notice of amendment was supplied by Mr. Rees and read as follows:—"That, while this House welcomes the more extended association of members of the different races and peoples inhabiting the Indian continent with the government of the British Indian Empire in the legislative and, with exceptions, in the executive sphere, it is nevertheless of opinion that the Government of India should continue to resist the spread of sedition and to suppress disturbances by the use of Regulation III of 1818, and of all other laws and regulations whatsoever in this behalf provided." The longest speech of the evening was that delivered by Earl Percy, who is rather clever but has yet to learn the art of compression. In spite of his prolixity he was forcible, so forcible that when he sat down the Prime Minister, who had not intended taking part in the debate, got up to answer him. After the Premier's speech, which included a spirited defence of Lord Morley's action in nominating Mr. Sinha for a seat in the Viceregal Executive Council, Lord Ronaldshay moved his amendment. Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Mr. Balfour, Sir Henry Cotton, Mr. Meysey-Thompson, Mr. Smeaton, Captain Guy Baring, Mr. Hart-Davies, Mr. Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Rees, Mr. Keir-Hardie and Dr. Rutherford continued the debate. From first to last there was little brilliance or liveliness, but Mr. Rees and Mr. Hardie between them created a small scene. The member for Merthyr Tydvil was referring to the existence of the Mysore Council when he was interrupted by the member for the Montgomery Boroughs. "What powers has this Council" Mr. Rees asked. I quote what followed from the official report:—

Mr. Keir-Hardie: I did not interrupt the hon. member in his cynical and insulting speech and I ask to be allowed to continue my remarks.

Mr. T. L. Corbett: On a point of order I desire to ask whether the hon. member can describe a speech as cynical and insulting.

Mr. Speaker: I regret to say I did not hear the speech or I should be able to form a better opinion upon it. If it had been such I think the hon. member should have raised the objection there and then.

Mr. T. L. Corbett: Would not the Deputy Speaker have called attention to the speech being cynical and insulting if it had been so?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. member did not take the opportunity of objecting to the speech at the time.

Mr. T. L. Corbett: Then I think the hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil ought to withdraw.

But the hon. member for Merthyr Tydvil proceeded with his illuminating remarks.

INDIAN EXTREMISTS IN EUROPE.

"Are the Benchers of that Inn (Inner Temple) prepared to take any action in the matter?" This question was asked by a correspondent of the "Times" a month ago with reference to the notorious Shyamaji Krishnavarma. The Benchers are prepared to take action in the matter. On Saturday last Shyamaji Krishnavarma received an official letter from the sub-treasurer of the Inner Temple informing him that the attention of the Masters of the Bench had been directed to certain articles in the "Indian Sociologist" and to letters purported to be written by him to the "Times," and calling upon him to appear in person or by counsel or to put in a written statement on Friday, April 23 next, at 4-30 p.m., to show cause why he should not be disbarred. Mr. Krishnavarma himself communicates this information to the public by means of a letter to the "Times" couched in characteristic language. 'Inter alia' he expresses the opinion that the action of the Benchers will "no doubt induce Indians to boycott the Inns of Court in England." Ma conscience! Apropos of Indian anarchists in England the "Morning Post" published a week ago a long and somewhat excited letter signed "Indian Staff Crops." The writer is alarmed on account of the insufficient measures, as he considers them, against outrages by the extremists within our gates. "Shall we," he asks, "continue to grope in the dark and patiently wait until an Anglo-Indian officer is shot in the streets of London?" As a little institution in which Dr. John Pollen is interested is alluded to in the letter referred to, he sent a reply but it has not been published by the "Morning Post." Dr Pollen's Bombay friends may be interested in reading his defence of the British Indian Seamen's Institute. He writes: "Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a letter in your issue of the 26th instant, in which a gentleman writing from the Carlton Club on the subject of Indian Anarchists in England and signing himself "Indian Staff Corps" runs "a Malayan muck" against the Bengalis in general, Lord Morley and the India Office in particular, and even against the harmless little Institute for Indian sailors in which I am interested. He screams for protection against the Bengalis and declares that one has simply to drive through the East end to see evidence of mischievous Bengali activity. Now, I don't *drive* through the East End, I *walk*! and I talk almost to every Indian I meet. I know the Lascar well, and understand his manners, customs, and dialects and am not the least afraid of the Bengali. I know something of him also, for I am one of the few Bombay Civilians who have served in Bengal; and Bihari Lal Gupta and Romesh Chunder Dutt were amongst my earliest friends. I am persuaded the great bulk of Indian students in England are intelligently loyal to the British Crown; and speaking generally, His Majesty has no more intelligently faithful subjects than the Brahmins of Bombay and the Babus of Bengal. They are far too level-headed to desire the withdrawal of the British from India, but no men like to be distrusted or treated with suspicion, discourtesy, or contempt, and I have for a long time been earnestly pleading for the mending of manners all round. There is need of consideration on both sides. To call men traitors tends to make men traitors, and to contemptuously describe as "niggers" men who were never "niggers" is simply a stupid and mannerless falsehood, productive of much mischief. The Indian Lascar is not the ignorant gullible creature your correspondent imagines, and there is no question about his loyalty. Of course he does not quite understand the Sirkar's mode of ruling him to-day. (Who does?) But there is no fear of his being made use of to distribute inflammatory literature or to smuggle fire-arms into India. He is far too shrewd for that and he is a thoroughly well-behaved British subject. It does one's heart good to hear the excellent character the East-enders give the Indian Lascar as compared with other seamen who frequent the Port. Now, what are the facts about the little Club at the East End with regard to which your correspondent entertains such unjust and unfounded suspicions? The facts are; in common with a few friends and well-wishers I have helped to found a little Institute for Indian Seamen near the Docks. We have got together a few pounds, have rented a little house (No. 313 Victoria Dock Road) and have furnished it in a plain but comfortable way on the Hire System, I myself being the guarantor. Lascars on active service visit the Club to have a smoke or a cup of tea, and to listen to a gramophone. They chat together in a club-like manner, and sometimes get letters written to their friends and relations. These poor Indian seamen are the only seamen visiting London who have not hitherto secured some kind of a Bethel close to the Docks. This Club thus supplies a long-felt want. The idea of starting this little Bethel originated with a Bengali gentleman of culture and unquestioned loyalty; and the Maharajah of Burdwan, the Princess Dhuleep Singh, Mr. Ratan Tata, Mr. R. F. Chisholm, Mr. J. D. Anderson, Mrs. Herringham, Mrs. Ali Akbar and other kind friends have helped with donations. The Steward in charge is not a Bengali, but a young lad from Orissa, and it is well-known the Oriyas have nothing to do with Bengal agitation. He is a quiet, inoffensive youth, honestly anxious to help to do good, and to make life more pleasant for the dusky sailors of our Empire who visit the Club. He quite understands, and everyone connected with the Institute understands, that the Institute is to be run on strictly non-political and non-sectarian lines.

In conclusion, I trust you will allow me to deprecate the absurd idea which seems to be gaining ground in England that every gentleman from the East with the dark complexion is a mutineer, or anarchist in disguise, and I should also like to protest most strongly against the absurd proposal made by your correspondent that we Anglo-Indians should form ourselves into a band of spies, and should send confidential reports to Sir Edward Henry, the Chief Commissioner of Police. In my humble opinion the acceptance of anonymous petitions and the submission of periodical reports have had much more to do with the "Unrest" in India than the authorities realize or appreciate.

During my service in India I never took the slightest notice of anonymous communications, and I steadily discouraged the submission of confidential reports. I regarded both as un-English, and they soon ceased where I held authority. I am, Yours faithfully, John Pollen, C.I.E., Prov. Hon. Secretary, British Indian Seamen's Institute.—March 29."

THE FITZGERALD CENTENARY.

It was not to be expected that those enterprising gentlemen, Mr. Clement Shorter, Dr. Robertson Nicoll and the rest should allow the hundredth anniversary of the so-called translator of Omar Khayyam to pass unnoticed, particularly as the celebration of centenaries is the fashion of the day. I say so-called translator for it is, I believe, the fact that Edward FitzGerald, whatever may have been his merits as a poet—and they were considerable—was no Persian scholar, and in making the famous Rubaiyah known to English readers he had the assistance of what in another walk of life is known as a "ghost." This in no discredit to FitzGerald but *fiat justitia ruat coelum*. London worshippers at the Persian shrine journeyed down to FitzGerald's country in Suffolk on Saturday and made speeches in honour of the master at Woodbridge and Ipswich. At Woodbridge there was a luncheon at an old fashioned hostelry—at any rate I assume it is old-fashioned, as it ought to be—and at Ipswich there was a more ceremonious dinner presided over by Mr. Felix Cobbold, one of the local M. P.'s. The chief attraction I had almost

said the only attraction—at the last named "function" was Mr. Birrell, M. P., who is always seen to advantage on such occasions and who was in excellent form. He began by saying that he should have spent the afternoon in a different way if he had known that he was to make a speech about Literature. He had spent part of the afternoon at the Crown Inn, Woodbridge, with his friend, Mr. Cobbold, eating bread and cheese and drinking fine old Colchester ale in the most pleasant and agreeable way. He had, he went on to remark, the most delightful company, for there was not only Mr. Cobbold in the room but a most excellent man who had come all the way from Southend on a motor bicycle and had never heard of Edward FitzGerald. Mr. Cobbold suggested to that excellent man on the bicycle that they were in Woodbridge to pay homage to Edward FitzGerald. The motor cyclist not only expressed profound indifference but did not even ask who he was. His society, however, was most excellent and stimulating, and he could not help thinking that FitzGerald would far sooner have met the motor cyclist than any one of those gathered there that night. I should think he would, but that is by the way, and may seem unkind, but some of these Omar Khayyamites are awful bores. In order I suppose not to be too personal Mr. Birrell hastened to add that FitzGerald in his happily spent life was totally indifferent to literary characters—a weakness, if it be a weakness, he shared with some whose literary reputation is certainly not inferior to his. We have been reminded of the story of how Voltaire visited Congreve in his retreat and of how the great English dramatist explained that he wished to be regarded not as a writer but as a gentleman. Why is it that English men of letters have always been, as the "Times" puts it, apt to pride themselves upon their indifference to literature? This attitude, so incomprehensible to their Continental *confreres*, may possibly have something to do with or even arise from the Philistines so widely prevalent in the higher circles and amongst the upper middle classes.

OLLA PODRIDA.

I understand that Viscount Midleton, Lord Morley's immediate predecessor as Secretary of State, is to take the chair when Mr. S. H. Fremantle, I.C.S., reads his paper on "The Problem of Indian Labour Supply" at the Royal Society of Arts on the 29th instant. Mr. Fremantle is a member of the Committee—not Royal Commission as Colonel Seely described it in the House of Commons the other day—which under the Chairmanship of Lord Sanderson is inquiring into the system of Indian coolie emigration and he has made a special study of these questions. The Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts are to be congratulated on securing so competent an authority to deal with a subject of so much interest and importance.

Amongst the wills announced this week is that of the late Dr. Sidney Smith of Bombay, the gross amount being £48,107. I presume that refers merely to his estate in this country.

Lecturing seems to be congenial to ex-Calcutta editors. Mr. S. K. Ratcliffe (late of the "Statesman") is at present one of the busiest and most popular of our University Extension lecturers. Mr. A. E. Duchesne, formerly of the "Englishman," has accepted a roving commission as lecturer to the Indian Tea Association. In adopting this means of pushing Indian tea in the provinces the Association are taking a leaf out of the book of our Colonial friends who are past-masters in the art of "booming."

FAMINE RELIEF REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

Seasonal contraction in the demand for field labour is reflected in the considerable increase this week in the numbers under famine relief in Western Bengal and eastern districts of the United Provinces. The total number of persons in receipt of Government assistance in India is now 122,000, of whom 90,000 are in Bengal, 19,000 in the United Provinces and 10,000 in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 14th April:—

Slight rain during week in parts Sind, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by insects in parts Karachi and by frost in parts Ahmedabad. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Ahmedabad. Standing crops generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of rabi crops completed in Panch Mahals and Karnatak, nearly over in East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and Rewa Kantha and generally continues elsewhere. Threshing in progress in parts Hyderabad, Kaira, Broach, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Mahi Kantha. Cotton picking nearly completed in Karnatak and continues in parts Gujarat, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season in parts Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Konkan, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Bijapur and Belgaum. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Belgaum and Bijapur. Prices of food grains fallen slightly in Ratnagiri, risen slightly in Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kanara, Ahmednagar and Sholapur and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 26 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 62 per cent. in Konkan 8 to 25 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 42 per cent, and in Karnatak 32 to 79 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Emigration on a small scale progressing in Bijapur. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 3rd instant —Bijapur—workers 537, gratuitous 8.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The plague mortality is becoming heavy in the Punjab, but remains low elsewhere. Last week in all India there were 4,419 deaths, of which the Punjab returned 2,044, Bombay Presidency 731, the United Provinces 867, Rajputana 471, Bengal 288, Burma 82, the Madras Presidency 6, the Central Provinces and Berar 81, the Mysore State 15, the Hyderabad State 2, and Central India 7.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

(LONDON, APRIL 2. PARIS, APRIL 3.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

Court and Personal.—King Edward visited King Alfonso at San Sebastian on Wednesday.—King Edward on Saturday witnessed a Basque fete at St. Jean-Pied-de-Port.—His Majesty has sent a message expressing high appreciation of New Zealand's offer of a "Dreadnought".—The Prince and Princess of Wales spent the week-end at Barton Manor, and visited the Royal Naval College at Osborne.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have returned to Malta from Egypt.—Sir W. Macgregor, from Newfoundland, becomes Governor of Queensland, and is succeeded by Sir R. Williams, from the Windward Islands. Sir G. Strickland, Governor of Tasmania, is transferred to Western Australia.—Mr. John Davidson, the poet, has disappeared.—Lady Crichton has had a very serious hunting accident.—The centenary of E. Fitzgerald's birth was celebrated on Saturday at Ipswich, where Mr. Birrell spoke, and on Wednesday by the Omar Khayyam Club in London.

Art.—The Royal Society of British Artists opened its exhibition in London on Monday.—Picture sales at Christies show a noticeable fall of prices.

Autographs.—At Christie's, on Wednesday, an autograph letter of Shelley's realized £62, and one of Burns's £38.

Captain Cook.—The Government has promissed to co-operate in the choice of a site for a London memorial to Captain Cook.

Ecclesiastical.—The annual meeting of the East London Church fund in the Guildhall on Monday was somewhat disturbed by Mr. Kensit and his friends.—Canon Rendall has given a second lecture on reunion and inter-communion.

Election.—At Croydon on Monday Sir R. Hermon-Hodge (U.), secured the late Mr. Arnold-Forster's seat by a majority of 3,062 over both the other candidates.

Indian Students in England.—Prof. T. W. Arnold has been appointed educational adviser to Indian students coming to England.

Ireland.—Mr. W. O'Brien has given up his contest with Mr. Redmond and resigned his seat in Parliament.

Labour.—The Board of Trade issues a special report on wages and hours in the textile trades.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has decided that a claim under the Workmen's Compensation Act cannot be made for the death of a workman abroad.—In the High Court, the "Daily Telegraph" has been condemned to pay £1,000 damages for libel, and judgment for £3,000 damages has been given against a land agent who was co-respondent in a divorce case.—The Swansea education dispute has been brought into the King's Bench Division.—The same Court has declared void in Islington by-law under which a landlord was fined for not causing his lodging-house to be cleansed.

London.—A Japanese Exhibition will be held at Shepherd's Bush next year.—A wharf fine in Millwall has done damage estimated at £80,000.—Four men were killed in a lift accident at St. Katherine's Docks last week.

Lord Crewe on Tuesday opened the new London offices of the State of Victoria.

Mr. Balfour addressed a great meeting of Conservatives in the Agricultural Hall on Tuesday, dealing with the Navy and Colonial preference.

Motor Cars.—A meeting of the Committee for Motor Legislation at Westminster on Wednesday took steps to formulate a legislative programme for the prevention of motor abuses on the highways.

Naval and Military.—The Lord Mayor presided and Mr. Balfour spoke on Wednesday at a great meeting, when it was urged that the Government programme should be immediately supplemented by four capital ships.—The King will, on June 19, present colours to all Territorial battalions which have reached 75 per cent. of their strength.—Prince Louis of Battenburg and the officers of the Atlantic Fleet were the guests of the Dover Corporation on Monday.—A new and more powerful explosive of the cordite class has been invented at Woolwich Arsenal.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on March 31 a Bill forbidding the use of hop substitutes in beer was read a second time.—The House of Commons discussed on March 25 the situation of British settlers in the Orange River Colony. On the 26th a Sweated Industries Bill was debated, without result. On the 29th the motion censuring the Government for the inadequacy of their naval programme was rejected by 353 to 135. On the 30th Mr. Birrell moved the second reading of the Irish Land Bill. A fiscal debate supervened, the Government obtaining a majority of 277 to 70. On the 31st the Land Bill received its second reading. The House also debated the Bill amalgamating the Great Northern, Great Eastern and Great Central Railways.

Ruskin College, Oxford.—The Principal, Mr. Dennis Hird, having been asked to resign, the students have boycotted all lectures except his, and have appointed lecturers from among themselves. Mr. Hird is a Socialist, and, according to the students, one of his subjects (Sociology) is not favoured by the University authorities. The students are against any linking up of their college with the University.

Scotland.—We describe the various schemes for a ship canal across Scotland.

Tariff Reform League.—The annual report of this league, to be presented at the annual meeting today, claims that the movement has been remarkably accelerated.

The Amherst Library, including £25,000 for 14 Caxtons, has realised over £57,000.

The Revenue for the year ended March 31 was £151,578,295 (decrease, £4,959,395).

White Slave Traffic.—Mr. H. Samuel, for the Home Secretary on Tuesday, received a deputation asking stronger laws for the suppression of the white slave traffic.

Wills.—A Lancashire surgeon, Mr. J. Kershaw, has left about £50,000 for a hospital in Royton. The Rev. W. Howse has left £25,000 to Guy's Hospital. Mr. Joseph Wilson's estate is valued at £126,528; Major H. H P. Parry's at £112,501; Mr. F. B. Webb's £208,598; Mr. D. Reid's £105,497; Mr. G. T. Kenworthy's, £102,866; and Col. C. H. Bird's £117,895.

THE EMPIRE.

The Dominions and the Navy.—The Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria have jointly offered a "Dreadnought" to the Imperial Government. The Canadian Parliament has resolved that it is the duty of the people to assume a larger measure of the responsibilities of national defence, and that a Canadian naval service should be speedily organized to co-operate with the Imperial Navy.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier on Tuesday outlined the schemes of the Government for naval and land defence.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff Bill, will slightly increase duties. More than 200 amendments have already been submitted.

FOREIGN.

China.—Japan declines to submit the Manchurian case to The Hague Tribunal.

France.—The Senate has begun the discussion of the Candian Commercial Treaty.—A strike of button-workers has led to disturbances.

Germany.—In the Reichstag on Monday Prince Bulow denied that there was, or was going to be, any acceleration in the rate of naval construction.

Italy.—The new Vatican picture gallery was opened on Sunday.

Persia.—A Nationalist leader has taken refuge at the British Legation.—The Shah is said to have secured a loan through the German bank.—A British missionary has been attacked.

The Balkan Crisis.—Our Vienna Correspondent says that peace now seems assured, Servia having formally made a declaration in words drafted by Baron von Aehrenthal and Sir E. Grey. Russia, apparently under great German pressure, has recognized the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Servia.—The Crown Prince has renounced his succession to the Throne. Prince Alexander is now heir-apparent.

Turkey.—The French Ambassador has demanded the withdrawal of a circular sent out by the Committee of Union and Progress involving charges against him. The Committee has apologized.—A mutiny has occurred among the Guards.

Obituary.—General Sir Amar Singh, Sir M. Gosset, Sir C. C. Stevens, the Bishop of Arindela, Maj.-Gen. J. C. Russell, Sir W. H. Humphery, Major H. Magniac, the Hon. W. M. Jervis, Captain F. H. Gervis, Mr. C. F. Hancock, Dr. A. Gamgee, Mr. H. Z. Darrah, Mr. B. Easton, Mr. E. D. Carver, Mr. Herwordine, cartoonist, Georgiana, Marchioness of Exeter, Lady Otway, Mrs. Lester Wallack, Dr. H. Wiegand, and Rear-Admiral Converse, U.S.N.—"Times."

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE EDUCATIONAL CURRICULUM AT ENGINEERING COLLEGES.

In The House of Commons, on Monday, March 29 Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the facts that the education supplied at modern engineering colleges is of a complex character, requiring a carefully prepared curriculum of a highly specialised nature, and that the technical classes started at Thomason College, Roorkee, under Resolution No. 601 XV.—413-54 of 1906, dated June 6, 1906, and published in the United Provinces "Government Gazette" were intended to educate men for subsequent positions as managers of factories, the Government of India approves the resolution of the Government of the United Provinces in which it is stated that there will be no cut-and-dried curriculum; and whether the Secretary of State will cause inquiries to be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the educational scheme characterised by the absence of a cut-and-dried curriculum is giving satisfactory results.

Mr. Buchanan: If the honourable member will refer to the resolution from which he quotes he will find that a course of instruction of which details were given in a circular annexed to the resolution, was prescribed, and that the sentence quoted was explained as meaning only that endeavours would be made to give each student such instruction and training as would best qualify him for the employment he proposed to seek. The Secretary of State sees no reason to make the inquiry suggested.

MR. SINHA AND THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: When the present legal member of the Council of the Viceroy of India is due to retire and whether Mr. Sinha, the newly appointed legal member, will enter on his office under conditions differing from, or in addition to the conditions under which a barrister from this country is appointed to the office.

Mr. Buchanan: Sir Erle Richards's term of office expires on April 17, 1909. The conditions under which Mr. Sinha enters on his office are the ordinary conditions of appointment as a member of the Governor-General's Council.

TIBET AND THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Mr. Mitchell Thomson asked the Under Secretary for India whether sanction had been refused since the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian Convention to the setting out of expeditions from India to Tibet for purposes of exploration and research; and, if so for what reason?

Mr. Buchanan: It was decided in 1906, on grounds of general policy, that it was inexpedient to ask the Tibetan Government for facilities for British explorers in Tibet. The notes appended to the Anglo-Russian Convention referred to by the honourable member in accordance with the policy of that decision. The only application received by the Secretary of State since the date of the Convention was necessarily refused.

THE DEPORTATIONS IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, March 30.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether he is aware that by law in India a person deported without charge or trial made under the Bengal Regulation No. III. is expressly debarred from obtaining a writ of "habeas corpus" for his release and from bringing any action for damages against the Government; and whether in view of this, it is proposed to so amend the law as to give those British subjects who have been deported an opportunity of availing themselves of the law of "habeas corpus" and claiming damages for such action against them.

Mr. Buchanan replied that the Secretary of State had no intention of suggesting such an amendment of the law.

THE DISORDERS IN PERSIA.

Major Anstruther-Gray asked the Secretary of State for Foregn Affairs whether he had received any guarantee that the Russian troops sent to reinforce the garrisons of the Consulates of Persian towns would be withdrawn as soon as the state of the country admitted of it.

Sir E. Grey: Resht is the only Persian town where the Russian Consular guard has been increased and I have already stated the purpose for which the increase has been effected. There is no reason to suppose that the reinforcement will remain longer than is required by local conditions, and that matter, in view of what I have stated with regard to the special circumstances at Resht, is one for the Russian Government to decide.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for Indian: What was the Budget estimate of the Indian opium revenue for the years 1906-1907, 1907-1908, and 1908-1909, and the actuals for those years, giving the revised estimate based on the figures available for the year 1908-1909; and what is the reason for the systematic under-estimate of this branch of the Indian revenue.

Mr. Buchanan: The figures are:—1906-1907, Budget estimate £4,831,100, actuals £5,360,528; 1907-1908, Budget estimate £4,851,100, actuals, £5,344,986; 1908-1909, Budget estimate £4,842,900, revised £5,184,200. The revenue from opium is liable to violent fluctuations which cannot be foreseen, and to avoid loss the estimate under this head has to be framed with special caution. In 1906-1907 and 1907-1908 higher prices were obtained from Bengal opium than could be reasonably anticipated. In the current year the imports of Malwa opium into Bombay for storage in the export warehouses have been abnormally large, and receipts from pass duty have in consequence largely exceeded the estimate.

INDIAN MILITARY SUPPLY.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Under Secretary for India whether the abolition of the Department of Military Supply in India would be followed by a substantial reduction of expenditure, if so could he give the House a rough estimate of the saving; and would the measure result in finally putting an end to the controversy which arose during the late Viceroyalty, and give the Commander-in-Chief that direct access to the Viceroy which Lord Kitchener claimed in 1904-1905.

Mr. Buchanan: The Government of India estimate that an annual saving of very nearly £11,000 will result. As to the second question, I would refer the hon. member to the papers recently presented to Parliament, which show exactly what will be the relations between the Commander-in-Chief, as Member of Council in charge of the Army Dept., and the Viceroy.

BRITISH INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he has any official information showing that an arrangement has been made between the Government of the Transvaal and that of Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa, whereby British-Indians domiciled in the Transvaal, and possessing certificates of domicile, are to be expelled from that Colony, for refusal to register under the registration laws, into Portuguese territory, and to be detained and eventually shipped to India by the Portuguese authorities; if so, will he say whether there is any precedent for such treatment of British subjects; and what action his Majesty's Government propose to take.

Col. Seely: The Transvaal Government have assured the Secretary of State that the Indians who were deported after trial in the Courts were sent to the territories from which it was supposed that they had originally entered the Transvaal. Owing to representations made by the neighbouring administrations of Natal and Mozambique, the Transvaal Government had decided that all Asiatics ordered by magistrates to be deported shall be sent at the expense of the Transvaal Government to their country of birth unless they produce satisfactory proof that they are domiciled in some part of South Africa outside the Transvaal, in which case they will be deported to their particular territory of domicile. I understand that the Portuguese authorities act under their general immigration regulations, which apply equally to white and to coloured persons. In these circumstances it does not appear that any hards ip is being suffered by any Indian, excepting by those who decline to comply with the terms on which alone they are permitted to live in the Transvaal, and the provision of a return passage to the country of origin appears to be a more humane method of treatment than merely expelling them would be. I must remind my hon. friend that deportation of British subjects are not unprecedented. If any case of real hardship is brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, he will be happy to make representations to the Transvaal Government.

PAY OF OFFICERS OF P.W.D.

Mr. Rawlinson asked the Under Secretary of State for India; Whether, in view of the increased cost of living, any, and if so what, alteration has been made during the last thirty-eight years in the rate of pay of the officers of the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Dept. in India; whether a memorial was submitted by such officers to the Government of India more than a year ago; if so, whether any, and what, answer has been given to such memorial; and what steps the Government propose to take in the matter.

Mr. Buchanan: There has been no increase in the rate of pay of the the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Dept. in India during the last thirty-eight years, except to some extent in the grade of examiners. The Secretary of State has no knowledge of the memorial referred to by the honourable member or of what action the Government of India are taking on it, but he will ask that Government for information on the subject.

THE WHIPPING ACT.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can furnish any information regarding the modifications which it is proposed to introduce in the Bill for the amendment of the Whipping Act, which is now pending before the Government of India.

Mr. Buchanan: The hon. member will find the Bill as amended by the Select Committee in the "Gazette of India" of Feb. 27, 1909, with the report of the Select Committee explaining the modifications made in it. The "Gazette of India" is in the Library of the House.

DEPORTED PRISONERS AND THE CONDITION OF INDIA.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State received on March 6 a despatch from the Viceroy saying that the Indian leaders of public opinion in Bengal were denouncing outrages and that the outrages were not instigated by any political party of the least importance; that there was no widespread movement of a seditious nature; and that the general state of the country was not dangerous; and, if so, whether he has any other information as to the condition of affairs in India which makes it necessary to prolong the imprisonment of the nine British subjects who have been deported without charge or trial in December last.

Mr. Buchanan: A communication somewhat in the sense indicated was received on March 6, and was referred to by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords on March 11. I have said on several occasions that the Secretary of State considers it undesirable to make any statement as to the ground on which the persons referred to are in detention, and he is unable to say anything as to the duration off their detention. It hardly follows from the fact that their detention was attended by an improved situation, that this improvement is a reason for immediate relaxation of one of the causes of it.

MR. NORTON AND MR. CHARU CHANDER DUTT.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India; Whether his attention has been called to the language used by Mr. Norton, the Crown Prosecutor in the Alipore bomb trial case, respecting Mr. Charu Chander Dutt, of the Bombay Civil Service, in which the Crown Prosecutor accused Mr. Dutt, who is not before the Court, of having been associated with the prisoners who are being tried on the charge of murder; and whether, in view of the fact that such statements are causing unessiness in India, any steps will be taken by the Government to prevent a repetition of such language against innocent persons.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has seen in the newspapers the report of a remark to the effect stated, but he has no official information on the subject. As at present advised, he sees no reason to think that any action on his part is called for.

THE ORIENTAL INSTITUTE AT WOKING.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the Oriental Institute at Woking, which was founded some years ago by the late Dr. Leitner entirely by the support of Indian chiefs for Indian students coming to this country, has long been the subject of animadversion on the part of Indians both in India and in this country; whether he will institute an inquiry into the subject of the origin and purposes of and the moneys contributed from India towards the institute, as well as the legal position of the present occupants, and to take such action thereon as may tend to restore the institute to its proper legal status and the original uses for which Indian moneys were subscribed for it.

Mr. Buchanan: The Secretary of State has received representations on the subject referred to; but, as the hon. member is no doubt aware, the Institute is a purely private undertaking, and the Secretary of State has at no time had any share in its organisation or management.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

On Thursday, April 1, Mr. Buchanan, the Under Secretary for India, moved the second reading of the Indian Councils Bill. He affirmed that there had been a general acceptance of Lord Morley's proposals both in India and at home, and he expressed a hope that there would be no serious opposition to the Bill, as that might detract from the good impression which had been created in the Dependency. Early in his speech he stated what was already known, that the enabling clause which the Lords struck out providing for the creation, if necessary, of additional Executive Provincial Councils, would be reintroduced. Answering those critics who maintained that in this legislation the Government were going too far and too fast he laid it down as essential that in this question of reforms we should lead, not be driven. It was not the Government who were going fast, but India, and what we had to do was to endeavour to satisfy as far as possible the political aspirations of the loyal people of India in the circumstances of the present day. Defending the principle of special representation on the Legislative Councils, he laid stress on the necessity of ensuring that every section of the community, and notably the Mahomedan landowners, should be represented. From the promise given to the Mahomedans that adequate representation would be secured to them the Government could not and would not recede. Explaining why so much was left to be effected by regulations on the spot, he said that it was impossible for us to settle all the details of the problem here. Justifying the determination of the Government not to insist on the permanent maintenance of an official majority in the Provincial Councils, he pointed out in the first place that a combination of all the non-official members of a council against the official members was very unlikely; and, secondly, that the power of veto would always remain in reserve. He recapitulated the arguments in support of the proposed enlargement of the Executive Councils of Madras and Bombay, and as to eligibility of natives for appointment to the Executive Council said that what the Government were doing implied a belief in the capacity of the Indians selected for high executive work and in their loyalty. He was convinced that the road over which the Government were travelling was the right one. If India was to be contented and progressive British rule must be strong and stable, but it must also be progressive, and this it could only be if educated Indians were given something to live for and associated freely and generously with the government of the country.

Lord Percy regretted greatly that for the first time in his parliamentary experience an Indian question should have given rise to acute differences of opinion, for it would be sheer hypocrisy to pretend that as to a large part of the Bill which the Government had introduced the two sides of the House were in agreement. At the same time, he was not ready to express his disapproval by dividing the House. The Bill, being put forward as an instrument carefully forged for the purpose of meeting a critical situation and as a measure of which all the parts were interdependent, could not be feared, be amended seriously. As the Secretary of State for India had committed himself publicly to those concessions they could not, be withdrawn without causing disappointment and resentment. Lord Morley, he thought, would have done better to proceed on tentative lines, and he trusted that even now the Government on this question would not take up a position of pontifical infallibility, and would meet their critics as far as it was possible to do so without demolishing the fundamental ground-work of their scheme. There were reforms in India who aimed at the expulsion of the British; there were others who recognised the necessity of British administration, but desired that it should be informed by native views; and between these two classes there were the natives who dwelt on the prospect of local self-government. There was evidence showing that the various sections of reformers regarded Lord Morley's concessions as affording fresh vantage ground for agitation. He reviewed exhaustively the proposals for giving the unofficial members of the Legislative Councils an actual majority and for the appointment of natives on the Executive Councils. The second of these proposals was opposed by the whole Mahomedan community. With reference to the deleted clause for the creation of Executive Councils in the provinces which were now without them, he asked why the Government intended for the present to exercise the power which the clause conferred in Bengal alone? Apparently the only justification for the reinsertion of the clause was that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was in favour of it, while all the other Lieutenant Governors were opposed to it. But this was really a reason for not restoring it. Summing up his objections, he declared that the disappearance of the official majority in the Legislative Councils would lead to considerable embarrassment, that the enlargement of the Executive Councils was an administrative mistake, and that to take power to increase the number of these Councils would lead to agitation. The Government were taking a leap in the dark on the advice of a Secretary of State who only went to the India Office three years ago. The Bill, he feared, was welcomed in India by native reformers, because in their opinion it was a step towards the modification and perhaps the destruction of that personal and almost autocratic method of government which Lord Morley had himself described as essential for the maintenance of British rule.

Mr. Asquith, who rose next, the attendance being still meagre refused to admit that this was a revolutionary scheme. It was simply an extension of institutions which had been in operation for many years past, the extension of which was always contemplated by the wise and great men who founded our government in India. After paying a high compliment to the great hierarchy of British Administrations in the dependency, he contended that if our administration was not only to be efficient in the future, but founded on a stable basis, the people of India must be associated with it more and more. He agreed with Lord Percy that the extreme section of Indian reformers would probably not be satisfied; yet signs were not wanting that the steps which were being taken would avert the dangers by which we had been threatened. He referred the House to the statement made by Mr. Gokhale in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy:—"Lord Morley has saved India from drifting into chaos." In reply to the criticism directed against non-official majorities in the provincial legislative councils, he relied on the Governor's veto, which would prevent dangerous revolutionary legislation. To ensure the due representation of Mahomedans, regulations would have to be made in each province and there might be separate registers. As to the nomination of a native to the Viceroy's Executive Council, an innovation which alarmed Lord Percy, he said the absolute exclusion of natives from this position could not, in his opinion, be justified. It was true that a member of this council was admitted not merely to a knowledge of local administrative matters but to the arcana of State; but were they to lay down that the door must be shut against a Hindu or Mahomedan, however great his abilities, however good his training? The proposition that a gentleman like Mr. Sinha ought to be debarred by an inflexible rule, and in spite of Queen Victoria's proclamation, from serving in the Viceroy's Council was not arguable. In the place of creating additional executive councils there was the legislative precedent. The Government of India desired after due deliberation that this power should be placed in their hands; they would exercise it at first probably only in the case of Bengal, and by the light of experience gained they would consider from time to time the possibility of exercising the power in other Provinces. He submitted that the Bill accorded with the great traditions of our Indian administration, and was the legitimate development of principles upon which for the last fifty or sixty years that administration had been founded.

Lord Ronaldshay, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Curzon of Kedleston when he was Viceroy of India, did not move the amendment of which he had given notice, calling attention to the important differences between the proposals of reform in the Bill and those contained in the despatch of the Government of India dated Oct. 1, 1908; but, criticising the Bill, he questioned whether its provisions would be for the benefit of the silent masses of India, although they might do something to satisfy the aspirations of the educated natives, but these were a very small proportion of the population. The Bill did not make any provision for the adequate representation of the landed aristocracy, the commercial classes, and the mass of moderate men.

Mr. O'Donnell objected to religious discrimination in favour of Mahomedans. Mr. Balfour, in a serious-ed impresive, but not polemical speech, express, grave doubts of the wisdom of the course which the Government were taking. He thought their proposals would introduce into India the disadvantages or popular government without its advantages. When legislative councils, fifty to sixty in number, with non-official majorities, with an unlimited power of discussion and questioning, were established, a great burden would be thrown on the men responsible for Indian administration, and the benefits of government by consent would not be secured. The native members of the councils would acquire all the arts of debate and use them to entangle and embarrass our administrators. These offieials would be put in a position of difficulty when their opponents had greater dexterity of tongue and greater skill in the art of Parliamentary fence, and there would be no check on the critics; for they would not have to take the places of those they criticised. In this country the knowledge that an Opposition might be called upon to carry out in practice the doctrines which they preached often acted as a deterrent. The new law would hamper British administration and would not lead better to legislation. They had heard that day that in one of the provinces it was only by the action of the official majority on the legislative council that a law to protect small landholders could be carried. The British administration was honest and sincerely desirous to protect the poor and to prevent corruption, that poisonous growth of Oriental despotism. The Government were not making these assemblies really representative; they were not imposing the responsibility that was a check upon ill considered action. Few things could be worse than that an unofficial majority should pass a Bill, and that it should then be vetoed, and when the veto had to be exercised the native press of India would ring with indignant denunciations. Some gentlemen talked glibly of the Bill as a step to greater things: but it set up a mere 'simulacrum' of popular government, which could never materialise into the real thing. He realised that the Government had gone too far to withdraw, and that the House could not now reject the measure or mutilate it, but for himself and his party he disclaimed all responsibility for the Bill and its consequences.

Sir H. Cotton followed, and after many other speeches the Bill was read a second time without a division.

THE DEPORTATIONS IN INDIA.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: How many persons have been arrested and deported without charge or trial by the Agent to the Governor of Madras in Vizagapatam during the past ten years, under Section 2 of Madras Regulation II of 1819, and under Section 7 of the Government of India Act XXIV of 1839; and whether he can state the names of the persons and the grounds on which the deportation and arrest in each case were made.

Mr. Buchanan: The only such case of which the Secretary of State is aware is that referred to in the hon. member's question immediately following, but he will inquire. Any such arrests, if made, would have been made not by the Agent in Vizagapatam but by the Government of Madras.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the case of one Mahana Santra, who was arrested and deported by the Agent to the Governor of Madras, at Vizagapatam, under Regulation II. of 1819, and was afterwards released, the warning was held out in the order of release that, although he was at liberty to go where he pleased, he would be re-arrested under the regulation if he returned to his own home; and whether he will cause inquiry to be made into the facts of this case, with special reference to the terms of the conditional release.

Mr. Buchanan: The person referred to occupied an important and influential position in Haurangpore as confidential adviser to the Rani. The Secretary of State understands that he was forbidden to return to the estate, in view of the probability that his return would have been followed by a revival of the abuses which led to his arrest. He is allowed to live at large at Vizagapatam.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the case of the individuals arrested and deported under the Madras Regulation II. of 1819 by the Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatam, any provision was made for the maintenance of these individuals and their families according to their rank in life, and to their own wants and those of their families, as directed by the regulation,

Mr. Buchanan: I must refer the hon. member to the answer that I have just given. The Secretary of State has no reason to suppose that, if any such arrests have been made, the Government of Madras have not duly taken the action prescribed by the regulation as regards the persons concerned and their families.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

THE relations of Great Britain and Germany have naturally occupied much attention in both countries partly in connection with the sensational development of the Kaiser's policy in relation to the Near Eastern Crisis, and notably relating to the outcrop of the naval crisis in England.

The general subject was discussed on Monday in the Reichstag by Prince Bulow.

PRINCE BULOW'S SPEECH.

A Berlin correspondent wrote on Monday night:—

Prince Bulow's long expected speech on foreign affairs was delivered to-day before a full Reichstag. The Chancellor spoke with great deliberation, but his speech was not a great oratorial success. First, he alluded to the recent visit of their Britannic Majesties to Berlin, calling their visit a happy event then he entered into elaborate statistics to prove that England was Germany's best customer and Germany one of England's best customers, and that in consequence of this each country was dependent on the other. On these points the Chancellor said:—"Foremost I place the visit paid by their Majesties the King and Queen of Great Britain to our Emperor and Empress in the imperial capital. I do not hesitate to describe this visit throughout its extremely harmonious course as a happy event in every respect. (Loud cheers.) The cordial welcome extended to the King and Queen of England by our Imperial House, the sympathetic participation of all classes of the population, the echo which the Berlin festivities evoked in Great Britain, but, above all, the words of sincere love of peace and friendship which the King uttered in Berlin, and which were subsequently strengthened by the speech from the Throne and debate on the address in the British Parliament—all this has once more brought both peoples to the clean consciousness of how much reason they have mutually to respect each other and peacefully to vie one with the other in the works of peace.

"The network of their relations is not so easy to tear, no matter how much mischievous hands may drag at it, for, apart from all ideal value, this network has acquired its strength from the fact that a great part of the work of our two peoples is bound up in it. There are hardly two other countries which are so dependent on one another for their national industries as are Germany and Great Britain. (Cheers.)

"I will permit myself to quote some figures—they speak an eloquent language. That Germany is the United Kingdom's best customer is admitted by all British political economists, and is confirmed in an unassailable manner by statistics. To no non-British country are Great Britain's exports so large as they are to the German Empire. British exports to Germany in 1898 amounted to £22,500,000 and in 1907 to £41,400,000 the average for the ten years 1898-1907 being £27,600,000 or nine per cent. of the total export of British products while the United States took 7·1 per cent. and France 5·6 per cent. of British exports.

"Great Britain is for us the most important of all countries with which we trade. The total volume of Germany's trade with Great Britain reached in 1907 the enormous value of £103,700,000. and the average for the last ten years was £80,000,000 The total volume of Germany's trade with Great Britain and her Colonies amounted in value in 1907 to £154,000,000—that was one fifth of the total of Germany's foreign trade—and in the period from 1898 to 1907 is amounted in round figures to an annual average of two and a third milliards of marks,

"Germany imported annually from Great Britain during that period goods to the value of £34,000,000 odd, including £4,870,000 in coal, £4 200,000 in woollen yarn, £2,950,000 in cotton yarn, £1,320,000 in pig-iron and tinplate.

"The extremely active trade in goods with Great Britain also gives British ships a special place in German sea traffic. Taking the ten years 1898-1907 loaded British ships entering German ports showed an annual average of 4,600,000 tons, and on clearing from German ports 2,200,000 tons. During the same period laden German ships entering British ports showed a yearly average of 1,500,000 tons, and German ships clearing from British ports 2,800,000 tons. (Hear, hear.) Values are speaking in these figures which year in year out confirm their power to bind peoples. It is true that there are never lacking, either among us or among a people so politically ripe as the English fanatics who have no perception of a combination of forces making for union—of the great community of interests between the two peoples; but I continue to entertain the strong hope that they will not win a decisive influence upon the political thought of the British nation. (Hear, hear.)

"The impressions I gained during the British visit in the course of a series of political conversations strengthen me on this view to which, not for the first time. I to-day give expression from this place. (Loud cheers.)

THE KRUGER TELEGRAM.

Prince Bulow said he had been asked whether the despatch of the Kruger telegram was an act

THE NAVAL CRISIS.

The Vote of Censure.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

In the House of Commons, on March 29, Mr. A. Lee brought forward his motion, censuring the Government for the inadequacy of their shipbuilding programme. The chief feature of the debate was the grave utterance of Sir Edward Grey, who, though nominally defending the Government, afforded ample indication of the seriousness of the naval situation in view of Germany's policy. In his speech Sir Edward said:—

"A new situation is created for this country by the German programme. When that programme is completed, Germany, a great country, close to our own shores, will have a fleet of thirty-three 'Dreadnoughts,' the most powerful fleet the world has ever seen.

"It imposes upon us the necessity, of which we are now at the beginning, of rebuilding the whole of our fleet. What we do not know is the time in which we shall have to do it.

"As regards British capacity for building hulls and propelling machinery, this is considerably in excess of the German capacity. In the manufacture of guns of the largest size we believe our capacity for output is also superior. A weak and doubtful point of the situation is our comparative capacity for the construction of gun-mountings. The Admiralty have already made arrangements with our manufacturers to provide for such an increase in their plant as will give us an advantage in this branch of construction also.

"Two extreme things, in my opinion, would produce a conflict. One is an attempt on our part to isolate Germany. Another thing would be the isolation of England. Any attempt by any great Continental Power to dominate and dictate the policy of the Continent would certainly lead to conflict.

"We have been informed, verbally, but quite definitely, that Germany will not accelerate her naval programme of construction, and will not have thirteen ships of the 'Dreadnought' type, including cruisers, till the end of 1912. That is a declaration of intention and not an undertaking. It does not bind the German Government. It leaves them free to change it."

There was little fresh in the speech with which the Prime Minister wound up the debate for the Government. He ended by declaring that the vote of censure could only mean that the House distrusted either the Government's intelligence or its good faith.

"It is far wiser not to commit ourselves to laying down eight 'Dreadnoughts' of a type which in two years' time may be totally incapable of meeting the German ships."

Mr. Balfour, who replied for the Opposition, pointed out that Mr. Asquith's appeal to party loyalty was no substitute for argument, and emphatically denied that his procedure bore the slightest party complexion.

"I do not believe it is in the power of the Admiralty to know what is going on in Germany, and it is perfect madness from the national point of view to depend on small margins for our safety."

The division was taken at eleven o'clock:—For vote of censure, 135; against, 353; Government majority 218. The voting was mainly on party lines. Only three Radicals voted against the Government, Mr. Bellaris (King's Lynn), Capt. Kincaid Smith (Stratford-upon-Avon), and Major Renton (Gainsborough), although no fewer than twenty Radicals had signed the memorial to the Prime Minister in favour of laying down eight "Dreadnoughts" during the present year, and a larger number would have done so but for the vote of censure. It is interesting to note that Mr. Ridsdale, the Radical member for Brighton, who during the recent debates made himself conspicuous by speaking very strongly in favour of a paramount Navy, walked into the lobby with the Government. The Labour Members supported the Government, but the Nationalists (with the exception of Mr. Redmond Barry, who opposed the vote of censure) did not vote.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

In a letter addressed to a correspondent previous to the censure debate, Mr. Balfour says he regrets that questions of naval defence should become matters of party controversy, but if they have done so at the present moment it is the fault of the Government, not of the Opposition. In the view of the latter the declared policy of the Government in respect of "Dreadnaughts" is inadequate to meet what the Germans have done, are doing, and have in their power to do in the way of naval construction. Hence arises a serious peril to the empire. Mr. Balfour proceeds to argue that only three courses were open to the Opposition—to move an amendment to the Navy Estimates, which, under the rules of the House, could only take the form of a proposal for a reduction of the Estimates, an ineffective method when an increase is desired; to sit still and do nothing, which would be to acquiesce in a condition of things that is disquieting and dangerous; or to bring the subject before the House in a form befitting its importance, and challenge a definite issue. There was no other method by which this could be done except by a vote of censure.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE PRESENT SITUATION.

It is interesting to note, remarks the "Times," that Mr. Balfour's speeches on the Naval Estimates of the three last years have indicated very clearly the approach of the present situation. These speeches were referred to, but not quoted, by Mr. Balfour on Monday night. On July 27, 1906, the right hon. gentleman, in the course of his speech in the House of Commons, said:—

"Have you any security that this great rapidity of building is an inherent and perpetual advantage which this country is always going to have? I take it that it is a matter of organisation. I take it we have no advantage in material, no striking advantage in personnel, and that our machinery is in no sense in advance of the machinery to be found in the great dockyards of Germany or France, certainly of Germany. I do not believe—I wish I could—that we have this perpetual advantage in the matter of rapidity of building. There may have been a time when we had better material when our dockyards were better equipped. That time is passed. No human being will pretend that our manufactories for great guns to-day are superior to the Krupp manufactory; that we can turn out great guns or armour quicker than they can. If the Germans think it worth their while, I do not think we can count upon building battleships quicker than they can. As soon as they see that it is economical and advantageous to build quickly, I think it will be found that they will build as quickly as we can. . . . One policy, and one policy alone, will ensure peace as far as this country is concerned—namely, the conviction entertained by every foreign statesman that it is dangerous to attack us. . . . But if once you allow, either on philanthropic or other grounds, your defensive forces to fall to such a point as that you are thought to be a possible prey to some ambitious nation, then I say that you are shaking the foundations of the peace of the world. . . . I am therefore obliged to declare that, after the explanations of the Government as regards the new programme so far it is wholly inadequate, and that the suspicions with which it has been naturally regarded have in no way been dissipated by the representative of the Admiralty."

In March 1907 Mr. Balfour stated that when foreign nations had determined on the type of ships with which they proposed to meet the "Dreadnoughts," then would come the strain for Parliament and for the taxpayer. He proceeded:—

"I do not know on the shoulders of what Administration this burden will fall, whether this House of Commons or another House of Commons will have to sanction it; but however the House is constituted, I earnestly trust that when the time of trial comes, as I fear it will come, the Government will have the strength and courage to propose, and the House of Commons the patriotism to support, any sacrifice that may be required to make us safe against any combination of any two Powers throughout the world."

On March 9, 1908, Mr. Balfour said:—

"The Germans have announced that they mean to build four big ships—three 'Dreadnoughts,' and one 'Invincible'—very year. We propose only to lay down two ships. Manifestly, unless this programme of ours is rapidly augmented, is changed immensely and immediately, the Germans would be building twice as many ships of this capital type as we are; and consequently the time is not only not far distant but imminent, when in regard to that particular type of vessel they will be, not our equal, but our superior. I should like to put this plain question to the right hon. gentleman; and it is a question easy to answer. If the Germans can build as fast as we can, will they not have, in the autumn of 1911, thirteen ships of the 'Dreadnought' and 'Invincible' type; and can the right hon. gentleman show us any possible means by which we in the autumn of 1911 should also have thirteen 'Dreadnoughts' and 'Invincibles?' I understand that we cannot have more than twelve in January 1911, and that we cannot have another—unless we alter the date at which we begin our shipbuilding programme—until the January of the following year. . . . I have no wish to treat either of the great Department of the Army or of the Navy in a party spirit; and I do not think I have ever said a word in this House which would lead any one to hold a contrary view. . . . My ground for alarm, which I honestly say has not been removed by anything I have heard in this debate is that if German shipbuilding is now, or is going to be in the immediate future, as fast as our shipbuilding, whatever we may do next year, Germany will be superior to us during the later months of 1911 in ships of capital importance."

MR. BALFOUR AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Balfour was the principal speaker on March 30 at a mass meeting at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, organised by the Metropolitan Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations. Enthusiasm characterised the proceedings throughout. Nearly seven thousand seats were provided, and these were all occupied long before the time fixed for the meeting to commence, while hundreds of persons had to content themselves with standing room. Mr. Balfour spoke for nearly an hour, the principal points in his speech being:—

"Slowly, no, not slowly, the tide has been rising in favour of the party to which we belong. I do not doubt that at whatever moment it may suit the policy of the tacticians who now manage or mismanage the affairs of the empire to ask what the opinion of electors is upon the great questions at issue—I, for my own part, do not doubt what will be the verdict returned.

"On the Government's own statement—in the figures they have provided—it is clear that they have neglected the interests of the empire in its most important and most vulnerable point.

"I never desired that any subject in which I take an interest should be a question of party politics. I would always, rather, that the great national interests were settled by agreement.

"If one party in the State obstinately refuses to carry out its primary function—as I think the present Government does, or has refused up to a few days ago to do—are we, the Unionists, to remain silent, acquiescent, humble, respectful, when all our arguments have been rejected and our pleadings have fallen on deaf and unheeding ears?

"My complaint of the present Government is not that certain members have shown too faint appreciation of their great task, but that they have not set themselves to work in their own time, in the fleeting moments of their power, to deal with a great national necessity as it deserves to be dealt with.

"The Unionist Party, I verily believe, is forcing the Government to adopt the only course open to it in connection with our naval policy.

"There are some political prophets so shortsighted as to suppose that the outburst of national and imperial feeling elicited by our discussion of the last few days is a transitory phenomenon—a shooting star across the political heavens—a brilliant blaze destined to be extinguished as soon as it is lit. They are poor prophets who thus think.

"For three years I and my friends have pleaded for a greater Navy, especially in respect of 'Dreadnoughts.' For three years we have pointed out the inevitable dangers ahead of us. The Government never suggested that they were conscious of those dangers until ten days ago.

"Was it not the duty of the Government to forecast these (naval) possibilities, and not allow the fate of this empire to hang by a thread?

"The Unionist Party have taken the only course open to them as patriots and men of honour to bring the great issue of the Navy before a Power before which even the House of Commons must bow—the great public opinion of the country.

"In the last three weeks there has been born in the public mind of this country, and of the empire, a conviction which is going to dominate the naval policy long after I have left the scene of active politics.

"Can we doubt that after recent events the country is on our side? One result of recent events is the permanent awakening of public feeling in these islands.

"A wave of imperial sentiment has spread with telegraphic rapidity to the furthest ends of the world.

"I am not satisfied with the Government's response to New Zealand's offer—it has been accepted conditionally, for some subsequent occasion.

"The Government has taken this 'Dreadnought' as a relief to the British taxpayer—not so much to strengthen our naval position as to diminish the burden on the taxpayer.

"And we are not, out of a new fiscal system which must be born of our necessities, if not of our wishes to give our Colonies that which they ask for (preference)?"

GREAT CITY MEETING.

The Lord Mayor presided on March 31 at a great meeting which he had convened in the Guildhall, at the request of the Naval and Military Defence Committee of the London Chamber of Commerce, to consider the naval situation. Resolutions were submitted and enthusiastically carried declaring that the first question for the nation is the safety of the empire, demanding that the Government programme of construction should be immediately supplemented by four further capital ships, with their proper proportion of other classes of vessels, pledging the meeting to support the Government in any financial arrangements necessary for this end, and expressing deep appreciation of the offer of battleships from the Government of New Zealand. Among the speakers were Lord Brassey, Sir F. Flannery, Mr. Balfour—who laid stress on the urgency of the situation, and insisted that the plant which provides the limit of our naval output should be at once increased to the height of our necessity and that we must not only have power to build, but must build without delay—Sir B. Banbury, M.P., Mr. Bellairs, M.P., and Lord Rothschild.

PUBLIC OPINION ON THE CRISIS.

DR. MACNAMARA AT BEDFORD.

Dr. Macnamara, M. P., was the chief speaker at a Liberal meeting, held at Bedford on March 26. Mr. Percy Barlow, M. P., presided. Dr Macnamara said that no one seriously doubted the necessity to keep the British Navy in a position of unchallenged and unchallengeable supremacy, and why? The British Empire covered neatly a fourth of the land surface of the world. British peoples were scattered to the four quarters of the world. How their hearts burned to the old folk at home was shown by the splendid and patriotic offer of the New Zealanders. If the recent agitation had done no more than produce Sir John Ward's telegram it would have been worth the anxiety it had caused. It would be difficult to over-estimate the vital importance of the British Navy. (Cheers.) What became of free trade if they had lost the free sea highway? He had no anxiety about the tramp of foreign legions on these shores. If he dreaded anything at all it was the march of hunger. He profoundly believed that the great instrument for peace was an all-powerful British Navy. To-day we had four "Dreadnoughts" in commission, and within a few days we should have five; by the end of the year we should have seven. (Cheers.) By the end of the Germany would have two. (Laughter.) From the year close of the year to April, 1912, he denied that there was any likelihood whatever of Germany being ahead of us in "Dreadnoughts." (Cheers.) The margin might at certain times be small, but were was that splendid pre-"Dreadnought" British fleet which used to be considered so invulnerable? Besides all the vessels and their guns there was the "personnel" 128,000, all long service officers and nearly all long service men. No two Powers in the world could come near the numerical strength of the active service "personnel" of the British Navy, and as to their quality, their tradition, their record and their spirit were known. It was when he thought of those splendid men that he most felt how groundless were the fears of many of his fellow-countrymen. Of course, the British people were entitled to be anxious about their Navy, but let nobody go into hysterics over the matter. The Government had submitted a programme which fully assured the national safety. They would lay down two "Dreadnoughts" in July, and two more in November, and they took powers to collect material to lay down and promptly proceed to execute four more as from April 1 next year. Down they would go if necessity arose. But they did not want to multiply "Dreadnoughts" merely for the sake of multiplying them. All they wanted was ample security for national safety. (Cheers.)

MR. WYNDHAM AT WIGAN.

Mr. Wyndham, M.P., was the principal speaker at a large meeting, held on March 27 in the New Pavilion, Wigan, under the auspices of the Lancashire and Cheshire Conservative Working Men's Federation. Sir H. Seton-Karr presided. Mr. Wyndham said that we were living in a critical period of our nation's history. That critical period always happened when a Liberal Government had been in power three years. Let them take the issues of national defence and unemployment for the masses of the population. Both of these things were menaced, and neither could be dealt with unless this country adopted the first constructive item of the Unionist policy. As to our Fleet, unless supreme, unchallenged, and unchallengeable, it could not protect us from invasion, and could not protect the food supplies of this country. Four-fifths of our food reached this country from overseas. The Navy alone stood between us and starvation and surrender within a fortnight of the declaration of war. If we lost one sea fight within forty-eight hours we should be lost for ever, we should be faced by starvation, we could not even fight for national existence, we must surrender or die of starvation like rats in a hole. (Cheers.) They heard it said that the Government had been taken by surprise. He could not believe that. They were warned by Mr. Balfour and others nearly twelve months ago. Why were they caught napping? What were they doing during the autumn session? Passing a Licensing Bill which they knew would not be carried, and making the question of the House of Lords a predominant issue, which they dropped as soon as it was announced. (Laughter.) He did not know what they were going to do. They told him that they had received declarations from another Power which were not pledges. They said that what was said the other day in the Reichstag had an influence upon their action. But it ought not to have any influence on their action. (Hear, hear.) For the sake of peace and of dignity of conduct we ought to attend to our own affairs without conducting a double debate, one in one House and one in a foreign land. (Cheers.) Germany could build "Dreadnoughts" as fast as we could, and she said that she could build them faster. If that was true, it was not only indefensible, but unintelligible, for any Government to ask them to ride what was called a waiting race. Over the construction of "Dreadnoughts" our efforts must be limited only by our capacity. What we did must not be modified by any estimate we might form of other people's intentions. What the people said, was "We want eight, and we won't wait." (Cheers.) Was the democratic Government going so far as to condescend to carry out the will of the people? (Hear, hear).

AN ADMIRAL'S SUGGESTION.

Admiral Sir C. Campbell, in a letter to the "Times" makes the following suggestions:—

1. Great Britain to vote £50,000,000 Canada £20,000,000 Australia £20,000,000 and South Africa £10,000,000, making £100,000,000 in all, to form an emergency building fund.

2. The fund to be expended in lying down two for one of any other rival Power, whether "Dreadnoughts," cruisers, or destroyers.

3. Were this fund in being and an imperial determination to expend it made public, it may safely be predicted that it would not have to be drawn upon beyond the ordinary annual estimates. The object is to check foreign building, not to build.

It must be borne in mind that the extraordinary advance made in marine propulsion by internal combustion (Journal of the Society of Naval Architects, Vol. XLIX., p. 5, 6, and 7) points to great caution in any immediate programme until the vital question of the "removal of boilers and funnels" has been settled.

THE DOMINIONS AND THE CRISIS.

CANADA.

The "Times" correspondent at Ottawa wrote on March 26:—Canada will cordially support the mother country in her naval policy. The opinion prevails in Parliamentary circles that the action proposed to be taken by the Dominion will not be in the nature of a direct offer of a "Dreadnought," but that possibly a more important policy will be adopted. Both political parties, however, seem to be committed to the principle that Canada should control any expenditure which she may make. It would not be a matter of surprise, therefore, if the assurance is given that Canada in the near future will embark on an active naval policy for the defence of her own coasts. The creation of a defence fleet on both oceans would relieve Great Britain from all responsibility of defending Canada. The adoption of such a policy would be quite in harmony with Mr. Asquith's reply to New Zealand that the immediate position is amply secured.

In a later communication (March 29) the same correspondent says:—

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the course of a speech said: —Eternal vigilance must be the watchword in every part of the Empire. More than once he had deprecated Canada being drawn into the vortex of European militarism, and he hoped that the day would never come when Canada would engage in conflicts in Europe. But he had no hesitation in saying that the supremacy of the British Empire was absolutely essential to the civilisation of the world. He had no hesitation in saying that the supremacy of the British Empire on the seas must be maintained at the high degree of efficiency which had prevailed for the last hundred years. He had no hesitation in saying that if the day should come when the supremacy of Great Britain on the high seas was challenged it would be the duty of all the daughters of the nation to close around the old motherland and take a rampart about her to ward off any attack. He hoped the day would never come, but, should it come he would deem it his duty, and he would devote what was left of his life and energy, to stump the country and endeavour to impress upon his fellow-countrymen, beginning with the Province of Quebec, that the maintenance of the British Empire was the salvation of their laws, their freedom, their institutions, and everything they valued dear in this life. (Prolonged cheering.)

UNITED STATES.

The New York "Tribune," in a leading article entitled "Brittish and Colonial Navies," approves the idea of an Imperial Navy with colonial ships or fleets incorporated with the general Navy for use elsewhere, and says that it would not detract from the dignity of the United Kingdom. It thinks that the effect of such development upon international naval competition would be marked. The "Tribune" continues:—

"A dozen new 'Dreadnoughts' placed under Union Jack by the colonies would end all talk about the failure of the two Power standard. It would mean henceforth not a navy provided by the United Kingdom to protect a world-wide empire, but a world-wide empire protecting itself with a world-wide imperial navy."

GERMAN CRITICISM OF SIR E. GREY.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" wrote on March 30:—

Altogether the Press refrains from commenting to any great extent on Sir E. Grey's speech last night in the House of Commons, his masterly statement has made a profound impression here. The speech is reported verbatim, and will no doubt evoke considerable critism as soon as it has been properly assimilated by the German nation.

It must at once be said that the Foreign Secretary's powerful speech has raised new clouds on the political horizon. The papers here point out that although there is no trace of unfriendliness throughout his speech he leaves his countrymen in no doubt that the increasing, almost boundless vista of British naval expenditure is being provoked by German naval ambition; that the German fleet is not for Germany what the British fleet is for the British empire—a matter on which the national existence depends. The view that Germany is provoking British expenditure is not held here; it is, in fact, resented, and one hears "ad nauseam" that Germany is building her fleet for the protection of German trade and German coasts.

Nothing grows more evident than the firm determination of this country to fulfil her naval programme undeterred by what England may do. This evening more than one journal points out that if British public opinion insists on the provocative nature of German naval designs the feeling of resentment against this country which will be inevitable in consequence will result in a similar feeling against England in Germany.

The "Vossische Zeitung" calls in question Sir E. Grey's right to ask that German designs for the future be made known to the British Admiralty, omitting to point out that Sir E. Grey only asks for this on condition that the British Admiralty makes a similar statement to Germany.

The "Post" dismisses the British concern about the future with the remark that the building of a British fleet is a matter purely for the British taxpayer. He can build as many ships as he can pay for; it is his concern alone. "When all is said" (says the same journal) "here, as in England, we are under the power of a dire necessity, and should the terrible moment of war arrive, which God forbid, both nations will have to remember the old Roman proverb: to be prepared for war is the best guarantee of peace."

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

ACTION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. T. W. Arnold, professor of Arabic at University College, London, and assistant librarian to the India Office, has been appointed to a new post of educational adviser to Indian students coming to England. Mr. Arnold will have the co-operation of a standing committee to be a medium of advice and consultation for the Secretary of State in regard to subsidiary steps for promoting the welfare of the students.

In reference to this matter the "Times" says:—In September last we reviewed the measures proposed to Lord Morley, by a special committee of which Sir William Lee-Warner was chairman, to promote the welfare of the hundreds of young Indians who come to this country for the completion of their studies. The report of the committee remains unpublished; but we were then able to indicate that in all probability the main recommendations would be carried out. We are now able to announce a definite step of great importance which takes effect, we understand, from to-day. We stated seven months ago that the committee, impressed by the mistaken notions under which young Indians frequently come to this country, recommended the appointment of "some tactful and experienced officer, familiar with Indian student ways and habits, to be placed in charge of a bureau of educational and other information."

The first holder of this responsible post will be Mr. Thomas W. Arnold, professor of Arabic at University College, London, and for the past five years assistant librarian to the India Office. Mr. Arnold's character and record eminently fit him for a task full of possibilities but at the same time difficult and likely often to be thankless. He was for ten years on the professorial staff of the Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh, and subsequently went to the Lahore Government College as Professor of Philosophy. Aligarh is one of the very few higher educational institutions in India fully to adopt the residential system, and in this and other respects it is famous for its approximation to the standards of our public school life. The personal influence the masters are consequently able to exercise over their pupils was especially marked in Mr. Arnold's case, both there and in the less favourable conditions of the college at Lahore he won the affectionate regard and respect of his pupils. Author of a valuable book on "The Preaching of Islam," his is distinguished for his knowledge of Moslem lore, and is as widely esteemed among educated Hindoos as among the Mahomedans.

It is understood that more than one retired Indian Civil servant was a candidate for the appointment; but so strong is the feeling of the young Indians against any thing in the nature of masterfull supervision that the selection of any ex-civilian however personally estimable and sympathic, would have seriously militated against the success of the scheme. The very style and title of the appointment—Educational Adviser to Indian Students—speaks of the intention and desire that its occupant shall be not an imperious supervisor, but a real friend and helper of the students. Designing agitators have done their best to inculcate in them suspicions that entrailment of their liberty is designed by the scheme; but the appointment of so warm and disinterested a friend of the young men as Mr. Arnold should effectively dispose of this insinuation. So far as material considerations go, in leaving a sequestered and pensionable appointment for a non-pensionable one bound to involve him in fresh personal expenditure in various ways, he loses rather than gains by the change. As to technical qualifications as an adviser, Mr. Arnold's knowledge of men and things is so exact, and his memory so clear, that he is known to his intimate friends as the "Pundit."

The Educational Adviser to Indian Students have the co-operation of a standing committee, mainly composed of Indian residents, to be a medium of advice and consultation for the Secretary of State in regard to subsidiary steps for the promotion of the welfare of the students. We are glad to state that Lord Ampthill, who has shown in many ways his attachment to the Indian peoples, has accepted Lord Morley's invitation to become president of the committee, and there will be two other European members—Sir Curzon Wyllie, the political aide de-camp to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Theodore Morison, of the India Council. It is hoped that provincial and district committees in India will constitute necessary connecting links between the London committee and the parents and guardians of young men whose sojourn in Great Britain is under contemplation Mr. Arnold will be the "ex-officio" secretary of Lord. Ampthill's committee, and he will also have considerable responsibility in respect to the smoot working of the arrangement under which the three societies specially interested in India are to be provided with a common centre, in order that concentration may prevent waste of effort arising from solution.

It is regrettable that, while arrangements have been maturing, there has been a steady growth of the pressure brought to bear upon students to associate themselves with the active enemies of our rule in India. The present scheme goes far beyond the mere negative purpose of counteracting such machinations; it is designed to do good, and not merely to check evil. It should do much to limit the number of cases in which young men come here under misapprehensions as to the conditions under which their special studies must be conducted; and who, in consequence of disappointment and enforced idleness, are the more ready prey to seditious influences. The attention lately drawn to the seditious propaganda, though undoubtedly salutary and necessary, has tended to the disadvantage of the Indian students as a whole. The man-in-the-street cannot be expected, perhaps, to exercise much discrimination; and he has unfortunately come to look upon almost any young Indian he sees as "tarred with the brush" Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma wields so zealously. Consequently there has been a perceptible falling off in the courtesy and consideration these young men could formerly reckon on wherever they went. Young Indians are specially sensitive and the injustice of such treatment as has been the lot of some of them is liable to dispose them to the very excesses which it is intended to reprobate and discourage. The Young men themselves can, however, do much to show, by dissociating themselves entirely from the extremists, and in other ways, their disapprobation of methods and ideas which have brought discredit on their class as a whole. With their co-operation, the regrettalbe tendency we have mentioned will, we hope, be checked by the measures we have outlined. It is to the best interests of India and her youth that these young men should feel, during their stay in this country, that they are not suspected strangers and foreigners, but welcome, well-behaved citizens of the empire.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

March 31.—(Present—Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Collins, Lord Gorell, Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, and Sir Arthur Wilson.)—Judgment was given by their lordships in the case of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, the arguments in which were heard before a board consisting of Lords Macnaghten, Atkinson, Collins, and Sir A. Wilson a short time ago Lord Macnaghten, in giving the opinion of the board said the appellants, the bankers, were holders for value of bills of exchange drawn against two bills of lading, under which goods were to be carried to Penang and delivered there to order or assigns. The bills of exchange which were drawn of S. Fareeth and Co., of Penang, had been discounted by the bank, and the bills of lading, endorsed in blank, were held by the bank as security for their advance. The bills of exchange in the hands of the bank were then duly accepted by S, Fareeth and Co. On presentation for payment they were dishonoured. Application was made to the lading agents of the respondent company and the goods were claimed, but they had gone. Having thus lost both their money and the goods, the bank sued the present respondents, but the action was dismissed, as was a subsequent appeal, with costs, by the Straits Settlements Courts. In the opinion of the board that decision was right, the bill of lading affording the respondents complete protection. They would, therefore, humbly advise his Majesty that the appeal should be admissed with costs

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"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed, Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, March 30.

Special Reserve.

The undermentioned officers to be honorary colonels from the dates specified against their names.

3rd Batt the Lincolnshire Regt.—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col C A Swan, C M G, late commanding the battalion (Feb 17).

3rd Batt the East Lancashire Regt.—Lieut-Col and Honorary Col J E Butler-Bowdon, late commanding 3rd batt the East Lancashire Regt (June 28. 1908).

Admiralty, 30th March.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March. 1908, the undermentioned Engineer Commanders have this day been placed on the Retired List at their own request:—

William Constantine Burnett.

Walter John Graham.

Sub-Lieutenant John Tulloch Cull has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th March,

Boyal, Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant William Reginald Kennedy has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 27th March.

Admiralty, 31st March,

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Charles Appleton Smith has been placed on the Retired List with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 3rd March.

Admiralty, 1st April.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have this day been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Herbert Henry John Franklin Teale, Walter Randolph Bernard, Eric. Verner Grey, David Mark Fell. Russell Lister-Kaye, William Eric Campbell Tait, Leslie Barton Prest. The Honourable George Fraser. Charles Prynne Hearle, Edward Lawrence Bruce Oliphant, Ambrose Thomas Norman Abbay, Ian Clarence Shirreff Hilton. Paul Richard Bradfield Stevens. Thomas Gerald Auckland Moncreiffe. Geoffrey Wynne Walker Jones, Charles Gage Stuart, Archibald Macdonald Willoughby, Hobart William Theodore Rudolph Seymour, William Melvin Carey, Cosmo Moray Graham, Manfreed Jerome Palmes.

War Office Whitehall. 2nd April,

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Captain Francis D Farquhar, DSO., Coldstream Guards, to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Head-Quarters, vice Captain C. C. M. Maynard, DSO., The Devonshire Regiments. Dated 27th March.

Captain Charles N French, The Hampshire Regiment, a General Staff, Officer, 3rd grade, in South Africa, is transferred to Head-Quarters. Dated 8th March.

Establishments.

The Army Service Corps Training Establishments The following Captains of the Army Service Corps to be Assistant Instructors. Dated 1st April. William K Tarver, Herbert A Jones, Thomas M Hutchinson.

Inspection Staff, Lieutenant Geoffrey K. Gregson, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Lieutenant L C Adams. Royal Artillery. Dated 27th March.

Remount Establishment.

The appointment of Major John R Beech, CMG, DSO, Scottish Horse Yeomanry, as a Dpenty Assistant Director of Remounts, is confirmed. Dated 1st April,

Lieutenant Kenneth G Bittleston, Royal Artillery, a Remount Officer, to be Staff Officer for Remounts in South Africa vice Captain E N Bankes, 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), and to retain his present grading. Dated 1st April.

The Queen's (Royal West Surry Regiment), Supernumerary Lieutenant Gerald S C Adams is restored to the establishment, vice H F Lewis, seconded Dated 28th March.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Thomas Batchelor retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd April.

The Northumberland Fusiliers. Gentlemen Cadet William Philip Henry Rushbrooke, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant R T K Auld, seconded Dated 3rd April.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain Richard D F Oldman, D S O, is seconded for selvice under the Colonial Office. Dated 11th March.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers, Second Lieutenant Philip N Sanderson to be Lieutenant, vice R W Bruce, resigned. Dated 24th March.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Lieutenant George W Willock, from the Half-pay List, is restored supernumerary to establishment, with precedence next below W E Rothwell. Dated 26th March.

Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur Cornwall, from The Royal Irish Rifles, to be Quartermaster, vice Honorary Lieutenant P McDonnell, transferred to Princess Victorias (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Dated 3rd April.

The East Surrey Regiment, Lieutenant Henry P. Torrens to be Captain in succession to Major A. H. S. Hart-Synnot, D. S. O., who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 17th March.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Corporal Frederick Gill Powell, from Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant vice H. J. McCarthy, resigned. Dated 3rd April.

The Sherwood Foresters (Notinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment), Lieutenant Percy C Shepard is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 19th March.

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Quarter-master and Honorary Captain Christopher Gilby retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd April,

Supernumerary Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Adolphus Black, from The South Wales Borderers, to be Quartermaster, vice Honorary Captain C Gilby. Dated 3rd April.

The Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant Arthur H M Bowers to be Captain, vice Brevet Major H R Comming, seconded. Dated 29th January.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Philip McDonnell, from The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, to be Quartermaster, to complete establishment. Dated 3rd April.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), Captain George M. Bullen-Smith to be Major, vice C E H Laughlin, placed on retired pay. Dated 20th March.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel Jules I. Routh, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 29th March.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned ladies resign their appointments:—

Miss Katherine M Hewetson, Sister. Dated 1st April.

Miss Mildred Darvill, Staff Nurse Dated 3rd April.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Stewart, to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 9th March.

Army Ordnance Department.

Captain Edmund Davidson, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, is retained for permanent service and removed from his regiment (under the provisions of Articles 372 and 373, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907) Dated 1st April.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-General Frederick G Slade, C B, is placed on retired pay Dated 1st April.

Major-General Sir James W Murray, K C B, Commanding 9th (Secunderabad) Division, India to be Lieutenant-General, vice F G Slade, C B Dated 1st April,

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) the Honorable Julian H G Byng, C B, MVO, Commanding 1st Cavalry, Brigade, to be Major-General. vice Sir J W Murray K C B Dated 1st April.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels. Dated 1st April:—

Arthur H. Block, Royal Garrison Artillery Francis Glanville, D. S. O., Royal Engineers. William M. Ellis, Royal Engineers. Arthur H. Van Straubenzee, Royal Engineers, Dated 3rd April.

Malcolm S. Riach, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders.

Lieutenant Alan R S Sale-Hill, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), is granted the local rank of Captain, whilst employed as a Captain in the Gold Coast Regiment, West African Frontier Force. Dated 11th August, 1908.

Quartermaster and Honorary Lieutenant Frederick Reed, Royal Field Artillery, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 29th March.

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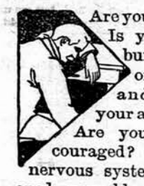

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was made for just such cases. When the blood is impure the whole nervous system becomes poisoned. It is impossible to throw off that terrible feeling of depression, and there is no ambition to work. Ayer's Sarsaparilla will purify, vitalize, and enrich your blood, and life will again be worth living.

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Rich Plum Cake.

Cherry Cake, Madeira Cake, Carraway Lunch Cake—these may be made lighter with fewer eggs if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be used. Only a little 'Paisley Flour' is required—one part added to eight of ordinary flour—and the results are uniformly successful. Once try this method and you will not return to the old way.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder.

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THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS.

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 15, 1909.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 16, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	85 1/2		1/8
do. Reates	97 1/2		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 9/16	1/8	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/2		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 1/8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·15 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·45 1/2	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills		un	chgd
3 months' sight.	1 3/8		
do. Indian Bank Bills		un	chgd
6 months' sight...	1 5/8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/4		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/4	un	chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1	un	chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America, £200,000.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 25/32d. On 14th.

Do. Is. 3 25/32 unchgd

Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 60,000 at Is. 3 15-16d.

Transfers, on Calcutta, Rs. 3,00,000 at Is. 3 31-32d.

*Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady. On 14th.

Do. Dull. On 15th.

Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1-8d. unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£39,000,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Public Deposits	...£14,200,000	Dec. £ 100,000
Other Deposits	...£43,100,000	Dec. £1,700,000
Government Securities	...£16,000,000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£21,200,000	Dec. £1,700,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,900,000	Unchanged.

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Good demand steady.
Futures	Quiet.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	1,000
Imports	4,000
Mid-Americans ...	5·16+06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-4+1-16

Future Delivery Prices:—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·35	5·35	5·38	5·41	5·36
—01	—01	unchgd.	unchgd.	unch
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·34	5·32	5·30	5·29	
+02	+02	+01	+01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	13,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	12,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do to Continent	1,000 "
Spot Cotton—10·85+20	
Future:—Month of May 10·44+32	Advanced on favorable cables and on firm southern spot market and improved demand.
Do. do. July 10·48+29	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—10 1-8+1-8	
Futures—Month of May ...	10·31+28
Do. do. July ...	10·51+25

Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	4 19/32
F. G. Broach	d.	5 7/32
Good Broach	d.	4 31/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	4 25/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	4 27/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	4 29/32
Fine Oomras	d.	4 27/32
F. G. Oomras	d.	4 29/32
Good Oomras	d.	5 1/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 29/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	4 27/32
Fine Bengals	d.	4 3/4
F. G. Bengals	d.	4 7/8
Good Bengals	d.	3 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	4 3/4
Good Khandeish	d.	4 7/8
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 31/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 1-2 April-May—Sellers—Firm.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—44 1-2—May-June—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

Victorian—44 1-4 April—Done—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 45 1-4 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 44 1-4 April-May.—H. A. & D.—Sellers.

Brown Cawnpore 40 7-8—April-May—Antwerp—Done.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship 45 3-4 April-May—H. A. & D.—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine La Plata—42 5-8—April-May—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber, 5s. 3 1-2d. Buyers.

Arrivals :—

"Tourane."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [16TH APRIL, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Imported.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Sovs.....	1,50,000	Durban	Mercantile Bank
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	5,14,560	London	National Bank
Sovereigns.....	37,500		
1 Case Sovs	75,000	London	Cox & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	1,870	Mukomerah	Thomas Cook & Son
1 Case Sovs	1,500	Muscat	Comptoir National
Rupees	2,500		
2 Bundles	1,995	Bosrah	H Hayim
Rupees	1,005		
1 Box Sovs	24,750	London	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	IndianSpecie Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 14th April, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	65	79,784
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	80	100,788

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ...	7 per cent.	" 18th March
Bank of Bombay...	7 per cent.	" 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ...	8 per cent.	" 28th Jan.

Money :—

The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 28 lacs down.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d. for telegraphic and all Banks would give demand as 1s. 3 15-16d. but there are few buyers. Credits too are scarce and all Banks would buy at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. There was some private demand offered at 1s. 3 31-32d. but we understand that Banks refused to buy under 1s. 4d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—2 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—20 days' sight...	129 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 3-4

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 93 13-16 for Cash and the Settlement. The Exchange Banks are again said to have been buyers and quotations gradually improved to 93 15-16. Calcutta market opened with buyers at 93 13-16.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·15
1st Settlement	"	93·15

Bullion :—

On Thursday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 lower at 23 1-2 for cash and two months' delivery; New York being unchanged at 51 1-8. The local market has been steady all day at about 60 1-8 ex duty at which the ready rate closes. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver as Duty—Ready ...	60	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	2	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	14,12,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	41,12,000
Sundries	41,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	15,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	3,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	3,16,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	9,34,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	2,83,000
Bullion	.....	11,000
Balances with other Banks..	.....	60,000
Sundries	10,000	.....
Cash	.....	29,15,000

Council Bills :—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 39.60 lakhs were allotted in Bills at Is. 3 29-32d. and 40.30 lakhs T.T. at Is. 3 15-16d. tenderers receiving 11 per cent. After the sale a small lot of Rs. 10,000 bills was allotted at Is. 3 15-16d. and 10 lakhs T.T. at Is 3 31-32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 65 lakhs, and for next week 80 lakhs is again advertised for sale. Further extras are to-day advised of Rs. 60,000 bills at Is. 3 15-16d. and 3 lakhs T. T. at Is. 3 31-32d.

The mail of the 2nd April brings £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 5,80,000
Bombay	" 18,40,000
Madras	" 13,50,000
Total...	Rs. 37,80,000

The mail of the 9th April brings £10,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £30,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 12,60,000
Bombay	" 16,80,000
Madras	" 13,50,000
Total...	Rs. 42,30,000

The mail of the 16th April brings £10,000 silver, and £40,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 16,60,000
Bombay	" 18,50,000
Madras	" 5,20,000
Total ...	Rs. 40,30,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week from 8th to 15th April	62,111	53,717	+ 8,394
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th April...	1,613,243	1,505,943	+107,300
Shipments for the week from 8th to 15th April			
Europe	17,034	17,418	— 384
China	10,036	8,288	+ 1,748
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	27,070	25,706	+ 1,364
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 15th April..			
Europe	448,251	404,258	+43,993
China	33,818	13,253	+20,565
Japan	442,626	230,491	+211,545
Coast Ports ...	11,537	21,279	— 9,742
Total ...	938,635	669,274	+269,361
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	4,804	6,398	— 1,594
China	9,412	1,020	+ 8,392
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 3rd April 1909—9,308 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 31st Dec. 1908—6,250 bales.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct, 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	1,321	300,935	165,800
Central India	3,340	97,519	45,612
Barsee and Nugger ...	4,739	90,953	93,600
Berars	4,120	328,400	269,417
Central Provinces ...	1,404	147,959	228,308
Total Oomras...	14,915	965,662	832,747
Dhollera	5,854	112,524	73,540
Broach...	16,285	134,014	126,458
Coompta and Dharwar	10,478	64,731	62,688
Westerns	1,206	7,883	4,693
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	2,189	257,898	307,871
Bengals, Rajputana ...	2,936	37,325	21,708
Sind	284	19,710	37,135
Persian	150	1,294	1,201
American	...	8,111	33,358
Egyptian	...	3,384	4,989
Other Sorts	...	519	657
Totals...	54,897	1,613,243	1,505,943

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 15th April 1909	1,613,243
	2,013,243
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 15th April 1909	933,635
	1,079,608
Afloat	14,216
	1,060,392
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	600,547
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 16th April 09..	459,945

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The advance in the Home markets has continued during the week, Liverpool having been active on reopening after the Easter Holidays. Weather reports continue unfavourable, though there has been light rain in parts of Texas. The general opinion continues in favour of a further advance, but we shall no doubt see a set back sooner or later on unloading. At the close the market is firm with a further sharp rise in America which will no doubt be followed to-day by Liverpool.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shewn by the telegrams received here last Thursday week and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·27	5·48	+·19
Futures, April-May.....	5·15	5·35	+·20
Do. June-July.....	5·19	5·38	+·20
NEW YORK—			
Spot.....	10·10	10·35	+·25
Futures, May.....	9·80	10·44	+·64
Do. July.....	9·73	10·48	+·67
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	9 3/4	10 1/8	+3/8
Futures, May.....	9·73	10·31	+·58
Do. July	9·90	10·51	+·61

In our local market top prices were touched at the beginning of the week, since when we have had unsettled and fluctuating markets, and at the close prices are about Rs. 2 or so lower than the highest point reached. There has not been much business doing in contracts the last few days, but sellers have shown more inclination to operate. After the late very rapid advance the markets seems to be taking a course of its own indepeadent of the Home markets. Closing quotations are as under.

In ready cotton a moderate business has been done, mills having been better buyers than shippers. Prices have advanced and are now steady. Many holders are however still out of the market. Should the advance in the Home markets continue, and prices here remain somewhere about the present level, fresh business will probably be forthcoming from Europe and Japan.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	263/7	May.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingaughat ...	219	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	247	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	233	"
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	233	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	238	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	231/2	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	224/5	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	231/2	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	237/8	"
Good Westerns	240	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	255/3	"
NEW CROP.		
Good M. G. Broach ...	255/8	Mar 1910
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	228/9	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	220/21	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	214	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	214/15	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	218/19	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	222/3	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	200	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Strong.
Estimated Sales	10,000 Bales.
Total Imports	20,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·45	5·45	5·48	5·49
+10	+10	+10	+08
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·48	5·44	5·41	5·40	5·33
+10	+10	+09	+10	+10

The Bombay mails of the 3rd instant arrived at Brindisi on the evening of the 14th inst.

FREIGHTS.

Though there has not been much business reported during the week, rates have been well maintained and a slight advance has taken place owing to a better demand, particularly for wheat, for most parts. The P. and O. has booked a small line of wheat, April shipment for Marseilles at 12s. 6d. For Hull, about 1,000 tons of wheat was booked at 12s. 6d. and sellers are now asking 13s. 6d. April shipment, but tonnage for this port is scarce. For London about 900 tons seeds was booked at 10s. 3d. for April. For Genoa, 13s. seeds, 14s cotton April-May has been done. Liners have booked wheat for Antwerp at 13s. 6d. May, 13s. June.

The following are rates :—

	Seeds.	Cotton Ready.	May.
Antwerp	13s.		12s. 6d.
Dunkirk ...	13s.	13s. 6d.	12s. 6d.
Havre ...	14s. 6d.	15s.	15s.
Hamburg ...	14s.	15s.	14s.
Genoa ...	14s. 6d.	15s.	14s.
Marseilles	...	...	11s. 6d.
Liverpool	...	13s.	11s. 6d.
Hull ...	12s. 6d.	...	12s. 6d.
London ...	10s. 6d.	...	11s. 6d
Manchester... ...	...	14s.	...

The "Rubattino" quotes 15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. wheat 16s. cotton, June, 13s. 6d. seeds, 14s. wheat 14s. 6d. cotton, July ; 12s. 6d. seeds, 13s. wheat, 13s. 6d. cotton, August, and 12s. seeds. 12s. 6d. wheat and 13s. cotton September.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quote April to June 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton.

The following fixture is reported :—S. S. "Planet Neptune," now in harbour, Bombay to one p.p. at 14s. 9d. D.-W. basis.

The market closes firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

During the week the demand has fallen off and prices are slightly easier. The market closes quiet as under:—

Ready	Rs. 7 11 6 R. T.
April-May	" 8 3 0 R. T.

RAPESEED :—

There has been less enquiry in this market and prices are easier.

We quote at the close :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6 13 6 R. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat ...	" 7 6 0 R. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi ...	" 7 10 0 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The season is nearly at an end and there is very little doing in this market but prices are steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent. ...	Rs. 45 0 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 54 0 0
Black Kutni ...	" 38 0 0

Poppyseed :—

During the last day or two prices have been easier, and the market is quiet at Rs. 9-13-6 R. T. for April-May.

Castorseed :—

There has been more demand by native dealers and prices are steadier.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 30 0 0
Apl.-May	" 6 2 6 R. T.

Cottonseed :—

The market has been quiet but steady at Rs. 23 8-0 to Rs. 23-12 for ready.

WHEAT—

The market has been firm during the week with at times a large business doing and prices have advanced further with a tendency towards higher rates.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Apl-May ...	Rs. 6 4 9 R.T.
White Pessi, Apl.-May ...	" 6 8 0 "
Soft Red Ready	" 43 0 0 per ody.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	... 173,934 cwts.
Linseed	... 111,395 "
Rapeseed	... 72,970 "
Gingellyseed	... 2,859 "
Poppyseed... ...	... 19,624 "
Groundnuts	... 2,306 "
Castorseed... ...	... 41,055 "
Rice	... 275,400 "
Myrabollams	... 32,070 "
Cottonseed	... 76,048 "
Mowraseed... ...	... 1,157 "
Gram	... 28,584 "
Joowar	... 30,998 "
Maize	... 174 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—There is no improvement in the demand in this market, but prices continue steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—The market continues dull, and there is nothing of importance to report.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is steady and unchanged, and Home prices remain firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—We have no improvement to report in this market. Dealers are holding large stocks, and the demand from up-country is very poor and causes some anxiety. Home prices are steady.

DHOOTIES.—The market is firm owing to the rise in cotton and there is a large business doing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—There is no change to report since we last wrote. The market for both metals is dragging along with Rupee prices unchanged.

COAL.

The market closes steady with any forward business. Ready lots of Bengal-Dasherghur has changed hands from Rs. 13 to 13 1-4 per ton.

	Rs. a.
Powell's Duffryn Cardiff ...	... 16 8
Davison's West Hartley ...	... 14 8
Dutton Welsh Hartley	... 14 0
Watson's Hartley	... 14 0
Deshergbur (Bengal)	... 13 4
Seebpore (Bengal)	... 12 4
Heilger's Standard	... 12 0
Dundee (African)	... 15 0
Jardines' Navigation	... 12 0
Bird's Deshergbur	... 12 12

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	2	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 * cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market is dull, and mill shares have more or less declined in prices during this week, on account of the continued rise in prices of cotton, and the same quiet feeling in yarn and cloth markets. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,467 1/2 ; Bank of India's to Rs. 75 ; Indian Specie Bank shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 55. In Press Companies, Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 670. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 480 and Indian Cotton at Rs. 125. In Miscellaneous Companies, All India United Insurance Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 13. Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new issues in the earlier part of the week were put through at Rs. 435 and later on at Rs. 432 1/2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Co., Ld. Preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 149 1/2 and later on they are in demand at Rs. 150, while ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 118. Bombay Flour Mill shares are steady at Rs. 870 X. D. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have gradually declined to Rs. 342 1/2 and Preference shares are steady at Rs. 270. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares, after touching to Rs. 550, are weak at the rate. A big lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate shares is reported to have been placed at Rs. 15. The Tata Iron and Steel Company lots (10 ordinary share and one deferred share making one lot) have been placed at Rs. 14 3/4 discount per share. Thacker's have changed hands at Rs. 285, Bombay Telephones at Rs. 33. Teacher's are steady at Rs. 635. In Mill Companies Ahmedabad Advance are unchanged at Rs. 385 ; Century Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 270; Central India's have dropped to Rs. 1,510 and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,260. Colaba Land and Mill Company shares have declined to Rs. 1,080; Connaught's are quiet at Rs. 230; Coorla Mill shares have been put through at Rs. 655 O. D. Crescent's have changed hands at Rs. 103 3/4; Currimbhai's have declined to Rs. 1,100 ; David's after touching to Rs. 425 have closed at Rs. 432-1/2 ; Fazulbhai Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 240; Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 242 1/2 ; Howard and Bullough Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 450 X. D.; Imperial's at Rs. 117 1/2; Luxmi Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,480; Jamshed's are weak at Rs.160; Kohinoor's after touching to Rs. 740 have improved to Rs. 745 Leopold's have dropped to Rs. 45 ; Manekji Petit's with very few fluctuations, have closed at Rs. 3,165 for May delivery. New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 205 ; New City of Bombay are quiet at Rs. 710 ; Phœnix have changed hands at Rs. 100 ; Queen Mill shares at Rs. 675; Sun Mill shares have declined to Rs. 207½, Standard's to Rs. 1,200, and Swadeshi's to Rs. 1,260 for May. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley Railway shares are steady at Rs. 437½; Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 595; Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 112 and Amritsar-Patti's at Rs. 122. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :—

	Rs. as.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)...93-12-0
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust "	(1968)...93-0-0
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds "	(1947)...93-12-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1919)...107-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1925)...111-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1928)...111-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1933)...112-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1953)...114 0-0

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, APRIL 15.

The market continues very stagnant and cargo is extremely scarce. For forward position shippers will not commit themselves to freight engagement, preferring to see how wheat comes forward. The rise in the prices is making native sellers extremely cautious in selling new crop, and business is thereby rendered very difficult.

THE Government of Bengal have sanctioned an increase of Rs. 500 a month to the salary of Mr. J. T. Hume, Public Prosecutor, the increase to have effect from the 1st instant and it has been included in the Provincial Budget.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,467½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	75
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,450
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	55
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	108
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	625
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	80	...	85
				5

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	750
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	115
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapaty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	123½
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil.	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	262½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	670
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	515
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	10		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	3 c-o	13
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	4324
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 8	156
Bombay Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	115
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	98
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	875
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250	250	p. c. 6	342½
	P.250	250	p. c. 6	270
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 60	390
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.17	160
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining.....	25	25	Nil	8 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kurrachee Landing..	300	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

HOW TO PRESERVE PEACE.

The Near Eastern crisis has been so often "settled" that an elaborate caution has taken possession of many receivers of the good tidings. There is less need than usual, however, to regard the Austrian agreement with a grain of salt. Austria, backed by Germany, has won the main point, as indeed, it was bound to do, and Servia's face has been saved by the intervention of Great Britain and France. We hope the rather indefinite and very impalpable solatium granted to Servia will be accepted by the people. Until we have heard their view it seems premature to suppose that Europe is out of the wood. The very Crown Prince's renunciations of his rights, has not taken place a minute too soon. In the chastened mood in which he is represented to be he may not be so prone to agitate the minds of the people, upon whom cheerful—or, at any rate, sullenly peaceful—acquiescence in the situation depends. The negotiations between the Great Powers prove the solidity of the German and Austro-Hungarian union, together with the unwillingness of Russia to make the Servian grievances a matter for stubborn resistance and resort to arms. The moral of the whole business is that Austria was prepared for the worst, and Germany, behind her, even better prepared. It being so, their plans have prevailed. It is more important than ever—we trust it will be much more important than ever to our own Government and people—that to preserve peace one must be ready for war.

A REMINDER FROM ABROAD.

This is our teacher. It is pleasant to be reminded by the "Journal des Debats" of Queen Victoria's view of the Navy. Our Parisian contemporary quotes from one of the Queen's letters to her uncle, King Leopold of Belgium, which was written in 1842, after a visit to the Fleet in Portsmouth Harbour "I consider," wrote the Queen, "in these immense wooden walls lies our real greatness, and I am proud to think no other nation can rival us in that field." By Englishmen the words will be repeated with a tinge of irony in the light of present circumstances. Germany is fast proving that another nation can rival us in that field. "England's wooden walls were supreme, but we are contemplating a day when her iron barriers will no longer be impregnable. May that day never come! It need never come "if England to herself do prove but true." The "Journal des Debats," commenting on the letter, gives us encouragement by showing what is expected of us. "That Royal statement," it remarks, "must remain true in 1909 as it was sixty-seven years ago. The interest of England calls for it. The equilibrium of Europe demands it." That is so. In doing our duty to ourselves we shall be performing our trust to the whole world.

STRATHCONA.

Lord Strathcona does not intend to rest on his already extensive laurels. His latest gift to Canada is no less than £50,000. to provide £2,000 per annum for the promotion of military and physical training for schoolboys. Englishmen know the value of Colonial troops, and it is good to learn that, far from falling away, their standard will become higher. But even more important, perhaps, than this military efficiency is the proof that is given to Canada of the individual feeling which exists towards her. Dealings between Governments and Parliamentary Houses never touch the heart of a people. There is an atmosphere of diplomacy surrounding even the most honest actions, and Lord Strathcona's gift is worth a hundred official messages and compliments. Whether Canada will expect a similar effort on the part of British schoolboys is another but not improbable question. Anyhow in England it should not be left to private enterprise and individual philanthropy. Canada's enthusiastic gratitude seems to prove that such training for the younger generation is appreciated out there, and—remembering South Africa—Canadians ought to know.

SHACKLETONIAN REVELATIONS.

A man is never a hero—a complete hero—to his schoolmaster. Memories of the days when he was a mere human boy will intrude upon the hour of glory. Lieutenant Shackleton was educated at Dulwich, and his old form master, Mr. Escott, has been giving reminiscences of the explorer as a boy. His pride in the pupil's achievements is mingled with a fine candour as to his early shortcomings. Young Shackleton, it appears, "never rose high in the school or applied himself seriously to his books, but his merits were always recognised as being out of proportion to his place in form." He was considered rather delicate, as so many men have been who have lived to most energetic and arduous manhood; and moreover he left the school too young to distinguish himself in athletics. "He was always full of energy, but never could put his nose to the grindstone—a rolling stone gathering no moss, but a lively and very pleasant fellow." We do not suppose Lieutenant Shackleton has gathered much moss in the Antarctic regions, and his feat certainly proves him a rolling stone. In fact, he has rolled further then any man ever rolled before.

EMINENT LADY SCIENTISTS.

Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, who has established Madame Curie's claim as the discoverer of radium, is the widow of the famous electrician Professor Ayrton. She herself is eminent in the world of science, and was the first woman to be honoured by the Royal Society, which in 1906 awarded her the Hughes Medal for her investigations on the electric arc and the phenomena of sand ripples. Many of her experiments were carried out in the laboratories at the Central Technical College when her late husband was Professor of Electrical Engineering at South Kensington.

THE PRINCESS'S PRIVATE SECRETARY.

The Duke of Bronte (the Hon. A. Nelson Hood), when in London, makes his headquarters at Marlborough House. Here, according to a writer in the "English Illustrated," he acts as private secretary to the Princess of Wales, having been the comptroller of the household to her mother, the late Duchess of Teck. Besides being a novelist and an engineer, the Duke is an ardent student of agriculture, and has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy for the services he has rendered to Italian agriculture. Under his direction his Sicilian property has become very productive.

THE BRONTE STATE.

The Bronte estate is in Sicily, and takes its name from Bronte, the thunder that roars from the mountain upon which it is situated. This estate with the dukedom and an annuity of four thousand a year, was granted by King Ferdinand of Naples to Lord Nelson, who curiously enough, never troubled to even go and inspect the property, which, though of historic interest, was in a shocking state of ruin and neglect, to-day the property and the castle are in an excellent state of preservation, having been restored by the late Lord Bridport and by its present owner, who has spent his life in collecting and placing here an enormous and most interesting collection of Nelson relics.

SOME OF SIR EDWARD ELGAR'S RECREATIONS.

In a sketch of Sir Edward Elgar in the same magazine, we are told something about the famous musician's recreations. Sir Edward is said to be very keen on chemistry, and spends some of his leisure time in analysis and experiment. He has been an enthusiastic cyclist, and can tell a good story of adventures encountered on the highways and byways of western England. At one time he made a hobby of kite-flying, and was not ashamed to be seen tugging at a string and gazing heavenwards after a struggling object with a long tail, which strained to get higher and ever higher. He is also an ardent naturalist.

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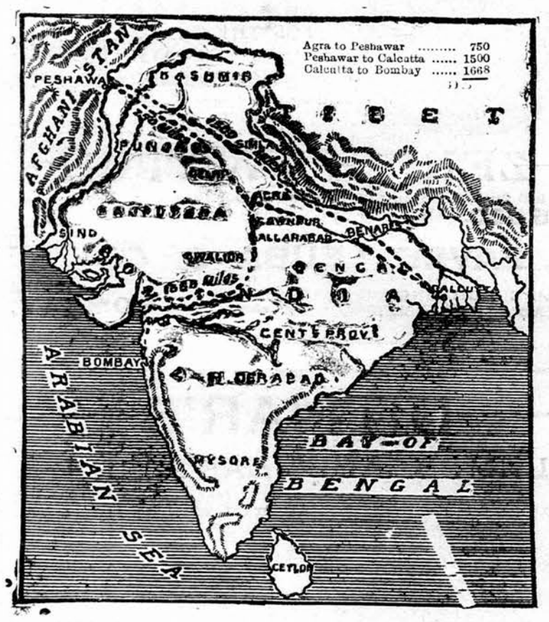

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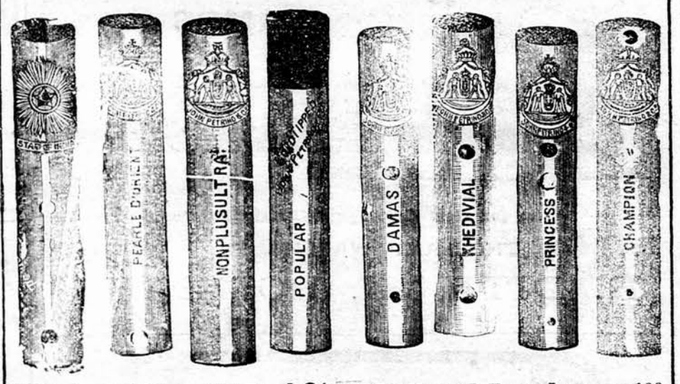

Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess "	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	2-8
Pearled' Orient,,	3-4	Khedivial ...	2-0
Damas "	2-4	Champion ...	1-8

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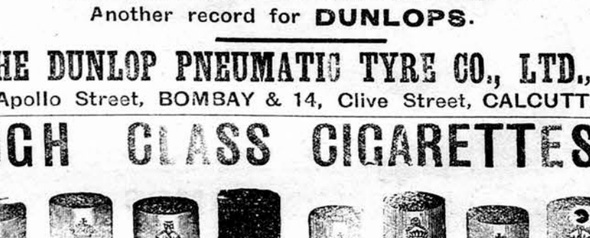

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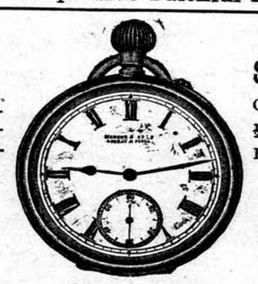
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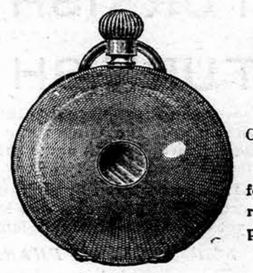
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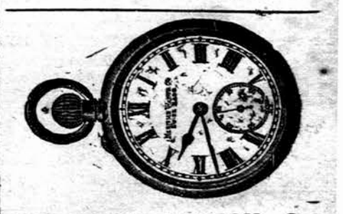

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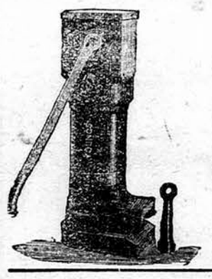

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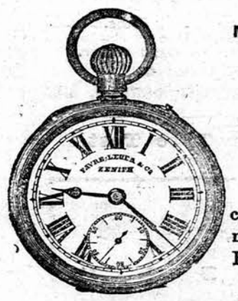

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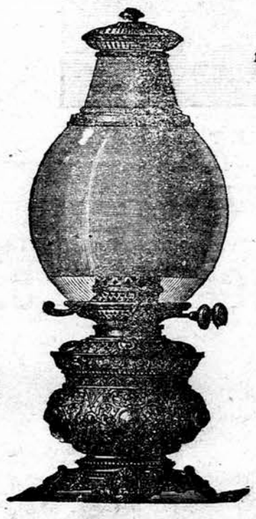

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